# The Columbian.

VOL. II.—NO. 6. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.



**BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.**

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n42

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 3d door above American house. vl-n45

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc.; Hartman's building, Main street. vl-n46

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. S. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vl-n43

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n41

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n42

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., nearly opposite American house. vl-n43

RATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n42

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite American house. vl-n43

A. SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church vl-n42

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. vl-n47

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n42

D. R. E. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n46

J. B. M'KELVY, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n42

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vl-n46

DR. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vl-n45

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey Dunlaving, Main st. vl-n42

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vl-n41

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n42

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n41

MISS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vl-n41

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street just below American house. vl-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n45

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionary, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. vl-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by J. F. CASLOW, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n43

FORK'S HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. vl-n43

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just below court house. vl-n43

J. F. CASLOW, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel, Lawson Calman, superintendent vl-n43

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shive's block south side Main st. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries Main st., above Court House, vl-n46

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Exchange block, Main street, vl-n43

M'KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n45

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above court house. vl-n41

A. C. MAHR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n45

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Episcopal church, vl-n42

H. H. HUNSBERGER, (agent,) groceries, tobacco, and confectionary, Main st., below American house. vl-n41

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vl-n42

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectioneries, Main st., just above court house. vl-n43

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc., Shive's block, Main st., below Iron vl-n45

J. K. GIBTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. vl-n44

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. vl-n46

A. J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Housekeeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vl-n44

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n41

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vl-n42

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n45

J. F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

N. W. BARTON, tobacconist, and dealer in stove coal, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. vl-n46

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Saney Tanner, Scottown. vl-n47

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO. manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. vl-n46

W. J. BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n43

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n45

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. vl-n44

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n45

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n41

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n46

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Chemberlin's alley, near Sharpless' foundry. vl-n41

I. S. KUHN, dealer in meat, tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house. vl-n42

SAMUEL JAGGEY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n47

**ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.**

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Milton Daily, corner of Main and Pine st. vl-n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vl-n47

D. K. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vl-n47

THOMAS RUCKLE, saddle and Harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc. Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

SAMUEL EVERETT, Druggist & Apothecary, Main Street. vl-n1

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main st., next door to the brick hotel. vl-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c. &c., Pine St., between Main and Mill. vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

WILLIAM BELTZ, Stonemason and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., West of Pine vl-n49

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co. Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vl-n47

A. R. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. vl-n1

**LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.**

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. vl-n44

TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vl-n46

F. P. KELLEY, Blacksmith, opposite post office, vl-n46

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above court house. vl-n46

MRS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods, vl-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vl-n46

PETER W. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, vl-n46.

**JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.**

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown. vl-n48

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc. Madison Township Columbia county Pa. vl-n46

CAPT. SAMUEL RIMBY, Madison Hotel, Drovers and Strangers entertained. v2-n1

**HOTELS AND SALOONS.**

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season, and his Bar stocked with Prime Liquors. The House is large and contains Rooms, the sizzling excellent and cool.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad, and offers a splendid point for the invalid or Summer.

D. G. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867-tf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STONER,

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located in

THE ROOMS ABOVE THE LOT OF HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg and having established therein for the same a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor is determined to give to the people visiting the Town an instance of promptness

A LITTLE MORE SOON.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in thereby. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. apr17-6m.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone great repairs in its interior, refurnishing, etc., and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of the guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "Old Rye") purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE,]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

This subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. C. H. BUTTERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

MILTON H. DAILY, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, is now ready to furnish Everett, the entire public in the manner required in a well-ordered BAR AND TABLE. With the choicest liquors and best delicacies. The stabling is not excelled in the county, and the public will be expected to accommodate good. jan3-1y

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

16 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. MCKIBBIN, Proprietors.

May 10, 1867-1y.



THE COLUMBIAN.

A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. These principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in the proceeding them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall hope honesty and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

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| Three squares | 4.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 |
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Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance; all others due after the first insertion.

☞ IT IS, in all cases, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

"Columbian Office,"

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Madison's Buildings, near the Court House, by

CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE,
FRANK R. SNYDER.



BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. LVELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Cofferaka County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

CENTRALIA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. Collections, Real Estate and Pension business solicited. 1y-2467.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Brockway and Schuyler's office, in the basement of Brockway's house, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY

ATTORNEY AT LAW

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ Office—Court House Alley, in room formerly occupied by Gen. Frank Jordan as Military Office. apr17

J. B. ROBISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Office in Exchange Building, Main street, West of the American House. 1y-2467.

LOUIS BERNHARD

Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of plating, silvering or gilding. jan3-6m.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform the people that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of the calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. mar9-1y.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,

(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly attended to both night and day. Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

S. C. SHIVE,

CABINET MAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,

SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,

WINDOW FRAMES, &C.

MAIN STREET,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

June 29, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING

AND

SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Widmyer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and prevent hair falling out. It will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest collar constantly on hand. apr12'67.

DENTISTRY.

H. H. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to perform all the various operations in the line of his profession, also to supply those with Artificial Teeth who may desire to have them inserted. All those wishing to look as well as the best can be accommodated by calling on the new citizen. All operations performed in a neat and skillful manner, and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 1-y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 31 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN


## Choice Poetry.

### THE SUICIDAL CAT.

BY JOHN QUILL.

There was a man named Ferguson,
He lived on Market Street,
He had a speckled Thomas Cat,
That couldn't well be beat;
He'd eaten more rats and mice and such
Than forty cats could eat.

This cat would raise Jim Crow some
And climb up on a chair,
And there he'd sit and beg for cake
And purr some soft air;
Then Ferguson would yell at him:
But still he'd purr-severe.

And then he'd climb the mantle piece,
As Uncle Sam would peek,
And spit, and stare another cat
Alongside of the peak,
And then they both would make their tails
Act limp around and look.

[illegible]
Was fearful to behold;
He'd all speedy like for war
As well as any;
You'd think a most elastic stomach-ache
Had struck some small hotel.

[illegible]
Wicked he cheerful did,
Would rise right up and smash their faces,
To find some worry in, yes;
And still this vigorous cat would keep
A-hollo-ing like mad.

And [illegible] Ferguson
Tore more than he could bear,
And so he hunted his best jack on,
Right through the [illegible] way;
But this vociferous Thomas cat,
Not one real did he care,—

For still he grew and kept life for
A standin' up erected,
And his old spine redoubtin' up
As far as it would bend,
As if his hopes of happiness
Did on his lungs depend.

But while a-prancin' at his game
And waitin' to attack
A cat upon the other fence,
There came an awful crack;
And this here speckled Thomas cat
Was busted in the back.

When Ferguson came down to it I day,
These few his old fellers,
And not a life was left in him
Although he had had nine.
"All this here comes" said Ferguson,
"Of survin' at his spine."

Now all ye men whose tender hearts
This painful tale does rack,
Just take this moral to yourselves,
All of you, white and black:
Don't ever go, like this here cat,
Forgettin' up your back!

## Miscellaneous.

### Speech of Senator Doolittle, in the United States Senate, January 23, 1868.

MR. DOOLITTLE—Mr. President, the question presented in the amendment offered by me is whether Congress is still resolved to subject the white people of the Southern States to the domination of the negro race at the point of the bayonet, or whether Congress, in deference to the recently expressed will of the American people, will now so far modify their policy as to leave the governments in those States in the hands of the white race and of the more civilized portion of the blacks? That is the naked question. * * * *

Sir, why press this negro supremacy over the whites? What reason can you give? I have heard three distinct answers to this question worthy of notice:

First. Because the States of the South rejected the constitutional amendment submitted by Congress;

Second. Because the negroes are loyal and the whites disloyal; and

Third. Because it will secure party supremacy.

Let us consider the first answer, that the States of the South have rejected the constitutional amendment submitted by the last Congress as the basis of reconstruction.

I admit the Legislatures of all the Southern States rejected that amendment with great unanimity; but is that any sufficient reason for the adoption of this harsh policy? I think not. In the first place, that amendment contains one provision which made its adoption impossible by the Southern people, at least until you change the human heart and destroy all sense of personal honor. It disenfranchises from holding office all the men of the South in whom they had ever placed any public confidence—all who had ever held any office, State or Federal. And disfranchise them for what? For simply doing what they themselves had done.

I can understand how one may say in argument that the leaders should be disfranchised. But how any man of common sense or common manhood, could ever suppose it possible for the people of the South to vote to disfranchise men esteemed by them as equal to, if not better than themselves, for an offense of which they themselves were equally guilty, is beyond my comprehension. You ask the Southern people to betray the men whom they trust. You ask them to dishonor those whom they honor, to uproot the affection of years from their hearts. You ask them to strike with a serpent's tooth the bosom of a friend. But until human nature shall cease to be what God has made it, honorable men, to save themselves, to save even their lives, would not incur the guilt of such unnatural treachery by voting for such a provision. When it was pending before the Senate, June 8, 1866, I urged and implored Senators to allow the several provisions of that amendment to be separately submitted and voted upon, and I warned the friends of the measure that this provision would inevitably defeat its adoption by every Southern State. But, sir, the majority were deaf to all appeals. The caucus had resolved; the deed was to be done. On account, mainly, of that provision, the amendment was rejected almost unanimously by every Southern State.

Again, when examined more closely we find that provision required them to disfranchise thousands who have received pardon and amnesty, and a restoration to all their rights as citizens under the proclamations of President Lincoln and President Johnson, by virtue of a law of Congress, which you yourselves enacted, which expressly authorized them to grant such pardon and amnesty upon just such terms as they thought proper. An amendment offered by me in the Senate the 31st day of May, 1866, to except those men who had "duly received pardon and amnesty under the Constitution and laws," was voted down by an unyielding majority. I can never view this provision in any other light than a most palpable violation of the plighted faith of this government given to those persons in the most solemn form.

Mr. President, Congress has proposed from time to time many schemes, but they may all be resolved into distinct policies, radically opposed to each other.

First. Reconstruction by the Constitutional amendment on the white basis.

Second. Reconstruction by negro suffrage and military force.

The first assumed that peace had come; that the States were in the Union, with governments organized, with Legislatures having power to ratify or to reject Constitutional amendments; and, furthermore, that those governments were in the hands of white men, with power, as in all the other States, to admit or to exclude negroes from suffrage. And, in case the amendment were adopted by three-fourths of the States, the only effect of admitting or excluding negroes from the ballot, in any State, would be to change its number of votes in the other House of Congress, and in the Electoral College.

The second assumes that we are still at war; that the Southern States are not States in the Union at all, but conquered provinces, with no Legislatures which can either ratify or reject a constitutional amendment; that the white people of these States shall no longer have any power over the question of suffrage; that Congress, by the bayonet, will disfranchise the whites and enfranchise the blacks; and thus by military power and negro votes compel the adoption of a new Union and a new Constitution. Because they rejected the constitutional amendment Congress now resorts to the bayonet and negro suffrage to compel its adoption.

True, I admit they did reject the amendment. But how did they reject it? By the votes of their Legislatures. They could reject it in no other way, for it was only to their Legislatures that Congress submitted the question. But how could their Legislatures reject it if they had no Legislatures at all? If they had Legislatures which could reject it they had Legislatures which could ratify it. To do either is the highest act of a State Legislature, for it then acts upon the fundamental law not only of its own State and people, but of all the people of the United States. Conceding they had power, as you claim, to reject your amendment, by what shadow of right do you deny to these Legislatures power to choose Senators in this body? As well deny to a living body the right to breathe.

But perhaps you say if they had ratified the amendment, then they had Legislatures which had the right to vote. But as they voted to reject it, they had no Legislatures, and no right to vote. In other words, if they voted with you they had a right to vote; if they voted against you, they had no right to vote at all.

Again, sir; all the world knows the whole object of the war was to put down the rebellion and to maintain the union of States under the Constitution. Every act and resolve of Congress, every dollar spent, every blow struck, every drop of blood shed, was to compel the people and the States of the South to live in the Union and obey the Constitution. And now that we have succeeded, now that the people and the States of the South have surrendered to the Constitution and laws, you say that they shall not live in the Union under this Constitution at all. They shall first form another Union and come into that Union under another or an amended Constitution.

Mr. President, having thus shown that this first answer to that question is unreasonable, inconsistent and absurd, I repeat the question a second time, Why press this negro domination over the whites of the South? What reason can you give?

A second answer is, because the negroes were loyal and the whites disloyal. Let us examine this bold assertion. Is it true? Recall the facts. Who does not remember that at least three-fourths of all the negroes in those States during the whole war did all in their power to sustain the rebel cause? They fed their armies; they dug their trenches; they built their fortifications; they fed their women and children. There were no insurrections, no uprisings, no effort of any kind anywhere outside the lines of our armies on the part of the negroes to aid the Union cause. In whole districts, in whole States even, where all the able-bodied white men were conscripted into the rebel army, the great mass of negroes of whose loyalty you boast under the control of women, decrepid old men and boys, did all they were capable of doing to aid the rebellion.

And, sir, shall we make no allowance for the great mass of the Southern people who, by force, by terror, by persuasion, by the abandonment of the government, and by all the excitements, passions and necessities of actual war, were plunged into that terrible conflict by the Radicals of the South as by a power they could not control? We all know the influence over any party or community of a small, well-organized minority, strong in will and reckless of consequences. What have we seen in the Republican party itself within the last three years?

We have seen a comparatively small number of earnest Radicals reverse and absolutely overturn from its foundation the policy of reconstruction adopted by Mr. Lincoln before his re-election, and sustained by the convention which renominated him and the party which re-elected him in 1864. His policy was reconstruction upon the white basis. The negro was excluded altogether.

Even the Wade and Davis reconstruction bill, which passed Congress by Republican votes, and which Mr. Lincoln refused to sanction, but not for that reason, confined reconstruction to the white basis alone. It excluded all negro suffrage. It left that question, where it belongs, to the white race to determine in each State for themselves.

Upon this subject I quote and adopt the language of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) while Governor of that State:

"I call your attention to the fact that Congress itself, when it assumed to take the whole question of reconstruction out of the hands of the President, expressly excluded the negro from the right of suffrage in voting for the men who were to frame the new constitutions for the rebel States."

* * * * * * *

"If Mr. Lincoln had not refused to sign that bill there would to-day be an act of Congress on the statute books absolutely prohibiting negroes from any participation in the work of reorganization, and of pledging the government in advance to accept of the constitutions that might be formed under the bill, although they made no provisions for the negro beyond the fact of his personal liberty."

I repeat, we have seen a little handful of Radicals, by their boldness, persistency, and force, persuade, cajole, or drive the great majority of the Republican party away from their own avowed policy of reconstruction upon the white basis, and compel them to adopt the policy of universal negro suffrage, to establish negro governments, and now, at last to propose an absolute military dictatorship in all the States of the South. I shall say nothing unkind of the Senator from Indiana; I admit his patriotism and eminent abilities. But if anything were wanting to demonstrate the power which these Radicals have had over the mass of the Republican party in changing their opinions and reversing their policy, we have only to point to the able Senator from Indiana himself, once among the most powerful advocates of the Lincoln Johnson policy of restoration upon the white basis, now bound hand and foot, and dragged in chains at the victorious chariot wheels to grace the triumph of Wendell Philips and the Senator from Massachusetts. Even his great mind now lends its powerful influence to favor the establishment of governments based upon universal negro suffrage, to hold, it may be, the balance of power in this Republic under the control of the regular army.

Again, sir, if it were true that the whites were disloyal during the rebellion, they are not rebellious now. Rebellions cannot exist or continue without real or supposed cause. Slavery, the cause and the pretext for the late rebellion, is gone forever. It can never be revived. Nothing can incite another rebellion at the South, for they have no power to organize one against the Government, and will not have for many years to come.

And why, sir; why should they not desire peace? For that rebellion, into which in an evil hour the Radicals of the South plunged them, they have been punished already by the sacrifice of all their slave property valued at three to four thousand million dollars by the sacrifice of more than three-fourths of all other personal property, probably two thousand millions, more; by the sacrifice of their public and private credits—at least a thousand millions more; by the depreciation of the value of all their real estate at least seventy-five per cent—amounting probably to more than two thousand million dollars more—making in all a sacrifice of property, credits, and values in the Southern States alone of at least nine thousand million dollars.

But there is another bloody and terrible page in this account—a page in account with death. It is estimated there have perished in battle, by disease, exposure or other cause incident to the war, at least three hundred thousand able-bodied white men of the South. I take no account of the unutterable anguish of millions of crushed and bleeding hearts. No language can express, no figures measure that! For that relief on the white man of the South has been most terribly punished. Nine thousand millions of values are gone—lost forever! Three hundred thousand able-bodied white men of the flower and strength of the South now lie in their bloody or premature graves! Great God! Is not this punishment enough? Must we go further? Must we now punish the white men of the South by placing them under the domination of half-civilized Africans? And in order to do that shall we punish ourselves by giving over to stolid and brutish ignorance the political control of one-fourth of the States, and, it may be, under the control of the army the balance of power in the United States? Shall we Africanize the South and Mexicanize the whole Republic?

I know these measures of Congress have done much to wound, nothing to heal. Yet notwithstanding all that Congress has done to embitter their hatred toward the Radical policy, there is neither thought, nor wish, nor hope to restore slavery, nor to separate from the Union, nor of rebellion against the authority of government; all evidence proves the contrary.

In the whole rebel army which surrendered I challenge any Senator to point me to a single instance in which the rebel officer has violated his parole; or to a single man, of any position or prominence at the South, who after taking the oath of allegiance has violated his plighted faith.

No man can more deeply feel that I do the great and monstrous folly and crime of that rebellion, which brought so much of agony and of blood upon all parts of our beloved land, which robbed us of our sons and dearest kindred, and threw a shade of sorrow over our hearts which will never pass away until they cease to beat. But now that blood had ceased to flow; now that three years of peace have elapse; now that the whole South has surrendered, and every interest they have or can hope for is to be found under the Constitution; now that they have in good faith pledged anew their allegiance, and desire to join with us in rebuilding the waste places overrun by this desolating war; now that they have, in fact, ceased to be rebels, why shall we continue to denounce them as rebels, and do all in our power to compel them to be rebels, and to remain rebels and enemies forever? Is that the way to restore prosperity? Is that the course of wise statesmanship? Will that bring permanent peace?

What do the great examples of history teach us in dealing with rebellions if not that, after force has been subdued by force, magnanimity is more powerful than revenge; that love conquers what hate never can—the hearts and affections of a people?

When Latium, one of the Roman provinces, revolted, and the revolt was put down by arms, the question arose in the Roman Senate, what shall be done with Latium and the people of Latium? There was some then who cried, "disfranchise them;" others said, "confiscate their property." There were none who said, "subject them in vassalage to their slaves."

But old Camillus, in that speech which revealed his greatness, and made his name immortal, said: "Senators, make them your fellow-citizens, and thus add to the power and glory of Rome." In this high place, in the Senate of the great Republic of the world, outgrowth of the civilization of all the ages, cannot we, Senators, rise to the height of that great argument?

At present, what do we behold? Now that the war is over, now that every rebel has laid down his arms, now that the people of the South have unanimously agreed to abolish slavery forever, to obey the Constitution, and discharge every duty as citizens of the United States, the Radicals of the North have actually begun a new rebellion against the Union and the Constitution; for, raising anew the old cry of the Radicals of the South, they now declare that the States of the South are outside of the Constitution, and that Congress, acting outside the Constitution has unlimited power over them as over conquered territories. In their blind zeal for the advancement of the negro they propose to overthrow the Constitution in order to practically subject the white race to the domination of the negro.

As men who claim to be the friends of liberty, we have no right to do that.

As Christians who claim to have learned something of our Savior, we have no right to do that.

As members of that great Caucasian race which has given the world its civilization, we have no right to do that.

As statesmen who desire to restore the blessings of peace, we have no right to do that which would inevitably make eight millions of our own race and kindred in our own land eternal enemies of the government.

As statesmen who, with ordinary sagacity, should look to the future and possible wars with foreign powers, we ought to make haste to restore sentiments of affection and patriotism in all that vast region, larger and richer by far in natural resources than England, France, and Prussia all combined.

And I ask, Mr. President, with all the earnestness of which the soul is capable, can any human being conceive of a measure so well calculated to make the whole white people of the South, men, women, and children, hate and loathe our government, to hate it with a perfect hatred, to gather around the family altar upon their bended knees to curse it, and in the agony of prayer to call upon God to curse it as this Radical reconstruction which seeks to disfranchise the heart and brain of the South and to subject at the point of the bayonet the white race to the dominion of their late half-civilized African slaves? Instead of peace it gives them a sword; instead of hope it fills them with despair; instead of civil liberty it gives them military despotism. While disfranchisement and negro domination was the idea which inspired and provoked the riot at New Orleans. It has arrayed everywhere the blacks and whites in hostility to each other, often resulting in bloodshed all over the South. It tends directly to bring on that war of races which in the West Indies enacted scenes of horror to sicken and appal the world.

That war is now impending over all the South—it is only the presence of the Federal Army which prevents its outbreak upon a gigantic scale—a war which, once begun, will end, I fear, in the exile or extermination of the blacks from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. I know the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade,) in a speech in the late canvass, had no fears of such a war or of its results. He is reported to have said, "let that war come; let them fight it out." God grant that war may never come! But, if it does come, no amount of military discipline can compel the white men of the North to take part in the massacre of their own race and kindred."

Mr. President, having considered at some length the second answer to my question, and finding that it is not sustained by the facts, that it is bad in principle and worse in policy, I repeat the question a third time—why press this negro supremacy over the whites of the South? What reason can you give?

The leader of the Radical forces—that inexorable Moloch of this new rebellion against the Constitution.

"The strongest and the fiercest spirit
That fought in Heaven, now fiercer by despair,"

answers with boldness, and in plain English gives the true reason, namely, to secure party ascendancy. This is the third and last answer which I propose to consider on this occasion. On the 31 of January, 1867, Mr. Stevens, in the House of Representatives, used this language, which I find reported in the *Globe*:

"Another good reason is, it would insure the ascendancy of the Union party. Do you avow the party purpose, exclaims some horror-stricken demagogue? I do."

The party purpose is here avowed in the House. In his speeches and letters elsewhere Mr. Stevens again and again, in stronger language avows the real purpose of this legislation; to them I mainly refer. The negroes, under the tuteluge of the Freedmen's Bureau, led by Radical emissaries or pushed by Federal bayonets, must take the political control of these States in order to obtain their votes in the Electoral College or in the House of Representatives in the election of the next President. Here is a reason, and just such a reason as the bold Radical would give. It is in keeping with his own revolutionary history.

The letter of General Pope, when in command of one of the districts, recently published, draws aside the veil and discloses the fact that the same party purpose seeks to control with the bayonet also.

This argument, for party ascendancy, all can understand. It is bold, clear and logical. It is the argument

### Passing Events.

—An Illinois editor proposes to "board 'round" his non-paying subscribers.

—A Dayton (Ohio) stage horse has traveled 38,000 miles in seven and half years.

—The last new feat for a circus acrobat consists in turning a double somerset over sixteen muskets with fixed bayonets, the guns being fired at the moment of the leap.

—Every house in one street in the First ward, Springfield, Mississippi, was blessed with a birth during 1867.

—A countryman in Portland after eating three dozen raw oysters, told the man to "stop when he had opened ten cents worth." The man "stopped" at once.

—Prentice says that the aristocratic negroes are in a great rage at the preachers who tell them they must be born again. They are afraid that the next time they might be born white men.

—The Albany Penitentiary has earned $22,100, over expenses, during the past year.

—Why will people always spell buffalo robe with a capital "B." As Faxon would say, buffalo robes do not come from Buffalo any more than goo e ries come from geese.

—The first load of "provisions,' landed at Virginia City, Nevada, was eighteen barrels of whiskey.

—A sexton in Ohio worked so hard digging a grave that he fell dead at its side when it was finished.

—Twenty-five thousand pounds of raisins were produced by one farmer in California last year.

—A Lowell widower, with thirty-one children, in two sets, has just led to the altar the third bride.

—It is stated that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has given $1,000 to a fund for the benefit of General Lee's college.

—A negro grand juror in North Carolina stole his employer's pocket-book on the way home from the court-room.

—The farce of inquiring into the loyalty of the Kentucky members has already cost $100,000.

—A few days ago a lad found a skiff floating in the river in Jefferson City, Mo. Besides a revolver and some other articles, there were three fingers severed from a man's hand lying in the skiff, which were smeared with blood. Nothing further was known about the mysterious affair.

—A negro in Tennessee, while climbing a tree missed his footing and fell a distance of twenty-five feet on a solid rock; but as he came down headforemost he escaped without a bruise.

—Some three weeks ago a very large eagle made a sweep at a goose in Cawoods Gap three miles south of Saltville, Va., but not having taken good sight, as a hunter would say, overshot the goose and impaled himself upon a snag, producing immediate death. He measured seven feet from tip to tip of his wings.

—A lady in Ft. Wayne opened a defunct barn yard chicken. In the inside of said chick was a paper of pins, a small breastpin, an infant's necklace of beads with two gold clasps, a pair of armlets for a small child, and ornaments to adorn some fair lady's head, all being in a fine state of preservation.

—A young lady Good Templar at Bath, Steuben county, the other evening explained her position on the cider question, in conversation with a young gentleman of the same order. "Ah," said she, "I got out of it nicely when he asked me if I drank cider. Of course I answered 'No!' You see since father bought that barrel from Mr. H——that you like so well, I have always used a straw, for I know our officers would not ask me anything about sucking."

—An awfully curious bore, learning that a young lady was going to the city, asked—

"What motive is taken you thither, my dear?"

"I believe they call it a locomotive, sir," was the innocent reply.

The "intrusive stranger" wilted.

—Jack Taylor, a negro residing at Champaign, Illinois, undertook a few days since to discipline his wife by hitting her over the head with a chair. Just as he was in the act of doing so, she punctured his heart with a pair of scissors, which caused his death almost instantly. A corner's jury absolved the woman from blame.

—A man in St. Louis drinks so much whisky that several mosquitoes who have bitten him, have died of the delirium tremens.

—Roebling, builder of the Niagara suspension bridge, has retired to farming in Iowa. His little garden contains 23,000 acres.

—It costs seventy-five cents to have a shirt washed in some parts of Ohio, just now owing to the scarcity of water.

—The Montgomery *Mail* says the Alabama conventionists met on Thanksgiving day, and immediately adjourned—the object being to save their per diem. This little trick cost the people of Alabama one thousand dollars.

—An Illinois woman sold her husband to another female for $120. The purchaser came near being swindled by paying the money before the delivery of the goods, but on threatening prosecution the husband was handed over in good order.

—The number of women of mature years, that is, above the age of twenty, who *must* remain single in consequence of the actual disproportion of the sexes in England and Wales is between 300,-000 and 400,000. The number of adult woman who actually *are* single is 1,537,-000, of whom 1,230,000 are between twenty and forty years of age.

—As a train was approaching Peoria, Ill., the other night, the prairie was discovered to be on fire for miles around. The flames leaped up to the height of thirty feet, and spread for seven or eight miles apparently. The train ran directly through the belt of flame, which extended across the track. The heat was intense, but the current of air, caused by the motion of the train, prevented the cars from being in the least blistered. The passengers on the train say it was a splendid sight.

—The following certificate was duly granted to the parties therein named, and signed by an embryo justice. "To all the world greetin, know ye John Smith and Peggy Myers is hereby certified to go together and do as other folks does anywhere in comporass prenent, and when my commission comes I am to marry'em good, and date'em back to kiver accidents."

—In Frankfort, Kentucy, a negro committed an outrage on an laish girl fifteen years of age, and afterwards threw her over an embankment at the railroad tunnel, breaking her shoulder-blade, and otherwise injuring her. The negro was arrested and lodged in jail. A crowd of infuriated citizens assembled and forced the jail, taking the negro and hanging him to a tree on top of the precipice where the young lady was thrown over. Several shots were fired into the body while hanging. The Governor knew nothing of the object of the mob until they had taken the prisoner from the jail, when he ordered the Adjutant General and assistants to rescue the prisoner, but without effect.

—A lady in Weymouth village, Massachusetts, went out to spend the day recently, taking with her an infant child, which showed great uneasiness through the day, crying nearly all the time, without apparent cause. Upon undressing the child at night, it was found that one of its toes was bent entirely back, broken and turned black.

—A Pomeroy, Kansas, paper has been edified by the spectacle, in the court room of that place, of four lawyers reading one Bible at the same time. Two were sitting down and holding the book between them, and the other two looking over their shoulders; the attitude and expression of the group was such as to inspire the belief that they had never seen the book before.

—There was sleighing in Atlanta, Ga. on Tuesday last.


# The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.


### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 8, 1868.

The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania have fixed WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH (4TH) DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., as the time, and the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, as the place, for holding the annual Convention of the party.

It is ordered that this Convention be composed of one member for each Senator and Representative, who shall be elected in the usual manner and they will meet at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, and of selecting Delegates to the National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

The members and committees of the organization and all conservative citizens who can unite with us in the support of constitutional principles are requested to proceed to the election of the Delegates in their respective districts.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
G. O. DEISE, Sec'y. Chairman.

### COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding the general, special, and township elections, on Saturday the 15th day of February 1868 between the hours of three o'clock in the afternoon, and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect by ballot two persons to represent the District in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Monday, February 17, at 12 o'clock, noon; to select two Senatorial Conferees and two Representative Conferees to meet similar Conferees, from the other counties of the District to agree upon a Senatorial Delegate and a Representative Delegate to represent the County in a State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, March 4, 1868; to nominate a State ticket and Delegates to the National Democratic Convention agreeably to the notice of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Committee.
J. G. FREEZE, *Chairman.*

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|---|---|
| C. B. MCHENRY, | J. C. WENNER, |
| W. W. HITT, | I. QUICK, |
| R. J. MILLARD, | E. J. ALBERTSON, |
| J. P. HANSON. | |

### Geary in Court.

WE have had occasion before now to expose infamous disregard of law, and the disgraceful and contemptible political partizanship of the present Governor of Pennsylvania. We are called upon this week to add another chapter to his disgraceful record.

At the last fall election George W. M'Ewen and Parvin Eves, a Judge and Inspector of elections, in Greenwood township, refused the vote of Joshua Davis a qualified elector, upon the alleged ground that he was a deserter. They were indicted in the Quarter Sessions, a true bill found and the case called for trial at December term. The defendants swore they could not try *for want of a material witness*, absent in the West, and the cause went over.

On Monday last they appeared in Court, and when the case was called, their counsel, Messrs. Ikeler and Baldy, *produced a pardon* from Governor Geary, and the defendants were discharged, *the county to pay the costs.*

It is clear now, that the continuance at December, instead of being for want of a material witness *as sworn to*, was in reality for want of time to get a pardon; they not daring to trust their defense in the hands of a jury under the law. The truth is, there is no defense in the case. The Supreme Court in the case of Huber vs. Reily, Judge Strong delivering the opinion says: "The power to determine who shall or who shall not be a voter in the State, belongs to the State itself, and the Constitution of the State gives Congress no power to prescribe the qualifications of electors in the States. A citizen drafted into the service of the United States, who had notice but refused to report and was registered as a deserter, under the acts of Congress, is nevertheless entitled to vote, unless he has been convicted of desertion by a court-martial." 3 Smith 112.

The defendants therefore stand before the country guilty of this misdemeanor but escaping a just punishment by a pardon; an application for which admits just and deserved punishment. They refused to put the document on file for the examination of the public.

Mr. Davis' counsel have, we understand, directed him to offer his vote at the Spring election and if refused, again to indict the recreant officials and let them again call upon a partizan Governor and be again the recipients of a pardon.

### Curiosities of Radical Financeering.

WE have lying before us a copy of the Auditor General's (Hartranft) Report for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1867; and we propose to set a few of its figures in array before our readers. And we call the public attention to them, for every citizen and tax-payer in the State is interested in an economical expenditure of the public moneys, a thing which we are never likely to obtain under Radical rule.

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenses of the Senate..... | $80,708 52 |
| Made up as follows partly: | |
| Paid 25 women..... | $ 921 00 |
| Messenger to Committee Rooms..... | 1081 26 |
| For 36 copies Purdon's Digest. | 360 00 |
| Stationery (pens, ink, paper) | 3522 17 |
| Merchandise (what was it?) | 124 53 |
| Expenses of the House..... | $234,743 75 |
| Made up in part as follows: | |
| Pasters and folders..... | $20,612 10 |
| Marshal of Rotunda..... | 857 10 |
| Assistant ..... | 835 50 |
| (can any body tell the duties of these two men?) | |
| Services in Basement..... | 781 20 |
| " " " ..... | 753 00 |
| (What are those services?) | |
| (Giving bail, whiskey to members?). | |
| Extra compensation to women ..... | 1240 00 |
| Jacob Kenedy, member of the House for *extra services*..... | 300 00 |
| C. H. Looker for services during the recess—(Doing what?)..... | 300 00 |
| Purdon's Digest..... | 1120 00 |
| Merchandise (what?)..... | 726 75 |
| Pens, ink, paper &c..... | 2263 50 |
| Committee on exempt property..... | 3080 49 |
| Committee on Freight..... | 2225 00 |
| Wm. J. Givens looking after committees etc., etc. (Smelling around generally)..... | 1436 10 |

And so the list continues, including the expenses of a dozen other expensive and useless committees, raised for the purpose of concealing some rascality, and giving Ovens and Jenkins and other loungers and hangers on, a grab at the people's money. Will the tax payers look to it and send hereafter a majority of honest men who will curtail the expenditures?

CHEMBERLIN is still at his post. His goods are just as superior and just as reasonable as ever, and you can not expect more than that. Of course you wish something new and pretty. Every body does, it's human nature. Well, Chemberlin has the very article you need, that is, if it is anything in the clothing line. Just take a look at his overcoats and heavy goods, warm and durable.

### Columbia County Teachers' Association.

THE Teachers of Columbia County, pursuant to a call, met at the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, February 1st, to organize a Teachers' Association.

Though the weather was extremely cold, a goodly number of teachers were present.

The meeting was called to order by Prof. Carver. Superintendent C. G. Barkley, was elected President pro-tem and S. C. Jayne Secretary.

F. M. Bates, Chairman of committee appointed by Teachers' Institute, Nov. 1867, reported a constitution. Report accepted and committee discharged.

The constitution was then adopted by sections. Several sections were amended after eliciting a spirited and interesting debate.

The morning session was nearly consumed in adopting the constitution.

A committee, consisting of F. M. Bates, Prof. Carver and Prof. Best, was appointed to arrange programme for afternoon session.

Adjourned to meet at 1.30 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Barkley in the Chair. On motion, proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. F. M. Bates was elected President and took the Chair. B. F. Johnston was elected Vice President S. C. Jayne Secretary and Joseph Garrison Treasurer.

The President then requested the teachers and those contemplating teaching to come forward and subscribe to the constitution. Every teacher present signed it.

The association then witnessed with pleasure, an exercise in singing by a class of little girls and boys of Prof. Carver's school,

Their performance was excellent and reflected much credit on their teacher and the Institute. Several of the young gentlemen declaimed and a few of the young ladies read essays. The exercises were highly entertaining. Prof. Carver then delivered an excellent lecture. Subject, Education. He asserted that we live in a money-getting age, and if money be the object, the quickest, easiest and best way to secure it to the young, is by giving them a liberal education.

The lecture was listened to with profound attention. A vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Carver for his able and eloquent lecture.

Moved, that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at Berwick on the first Saturday in May next.

Much discussion was elicited by this motion. It was opposed because Berwick is in the upper part of the county, and therefore not convenient. On the other side it was urged that the Association to accomplish what it should, must meet in different parts of the county, thereby arousing a true and lively interest in the cause of education among School Directors and patrons of public schools. Nearly all participated in the debate. After a lively and interesting discussion the resolution was passed unanimously.

Miss Jennie Breese was appointed to read an essay at the next meeting, S. C. Jayne to lecture.

Miss Freeze was appointed to conduct an exercise in orthography and reading. Miss Hutchinson in Grammar. B. F. Johnson in Geography. Joseph Garrison in Arithmetic.

The officers were then constituted an executive committee to make all necessary arrangements for next meeting.

F. M. BATES, *Pres.*
S. C. JAYNE, *Sec.*

### School Expenses.

BY a glance at the Auditor General's Report, it will be seen that the appropriation by the State of the school fund to the several counties, amounts to $297,585 15. That sum is distributed among the hundreds of thousands of children throughout the State; but to a few hundred who are denominated "soldiers orphans," there is a sum appropriated amounting to $359,559,23.

Now those children could be and ought to be, educated in their respective school districts, without any additional expense. The provision by taxation, which schools other children, would school them. Why then is it that the people are taxed for the purposes of their education, over three hundred and fifty thousand dollars?

For no reason under the sun, except to provide places, and fat ones at that, for men who, unless they live off of the public, must starve.

Is Charles R. Buckalew a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania? As no one ever hears of him, the question is pertinent.—*Miltonian.*

Perhaps the best reply to the above would be to substitute the name of Simon Cameron or Ulysses Mercur for that of C. R. Buckalew. The latter never makes a speech, and the former can't. Senator Buckalew, we need hardly add, has spoken on all public questions of moment, and his speeches have not only been widely circulated through this country, but thousands have been printed and circulated abroad. Had the editor of the *Miltonian* read the *Tribune* of January 29 th, he would have found the following reference to his last speech on Reconstruction. "He" (Pomeroy) "was followed by Senator Buckalew in a speech on the other side of the question. Mr. Buckalew's remarks were listened to attentively, and are considered the ablest exposition of the Democratic policy yet made."

GEN. MCCLELLAN.—The Hartford correspondent of the Boston Advertiser writes the following in a recent letter: A paragraph has been floating through the press of the country concerning a proposition made to General M'Clellan to accept the position of civil engineer in an important railway work in Paris. I am also to say that it was partly on account of this project that the General did not return home in November. He had engaged passage on the Scotia, to sail on the 15th, in company with friends from New York, and Hartford, but gave up his tickets when the railway matter was suggested. Private letters received here state that he has now received a definite offer to accept the position, his salary being fixed at $200,000.

RECONSTRUCTION AT LAST.—This question has been settled in Bloomsburg if not in the Southern States. Mr. David Lowenburg has *reconstructed* his stock of clothing in a manner which guarantees, first, the best quality of goods, second, the best workmanship, third, the best styles. He has just laid in the largest and best selected assortment to be found outside of Philadelphia. Everything fresh and new. Seeing is believing!

### The Presidency.

[WE transfer the following able article to our columns from that sterling sheet, the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, not only on account of the source from which it comes, but because of the innate good sense which makes the article. ED. COLUMBIAN.]

The Radical Presidential programme is rapidly developing. When Congress met in November it gave signs of moderation and regard for the will of the people. The scheme of Impeachment was promptly dismissed. But since the Christmas adjournment, Congress has become more violent than ever. Stanton has been reinstated, a military dictatorship devised for the South, and the Supreme Court insulted and attacked. At the same time, Grant has been announced as the Republican candidate for President.

This movement clearly indicates what has recently taken place within the Republican lines. The Radicals have again threatened disruption of the party if their measures are not carried through, and the more moderate have again submitted. But as the latter have always been governed by the spoils, the candidate for the Presidency is conceded to them. The Radicals are to have the principles, and the moderates the plunder of the party. Each division thus gets what it most desires; and success is to be secured by the negro electoral votes of the South pieced out with the military popularity of Grant.

It cannot be denied that this is a promising arrangement, and it must be opposed by the Democracy with more integrity, but equal skill. While we rely upon the soundness of our principles, and the indignant hostility of the people against the Radical projects of tyranny, revolution and negro supremacy, we must have Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates who will command the support of all that agree with us in principle. We must have candidates whose record and history will entirely satisfy those that are expected to vote for them. They must attract the votes of Conservatives who have formerly acted with the Radical party, and not repel them. In short, the Democratic candidates must not *carry weight* in the race.

In the coming campaign we want the benefits of the experience of the last eventful years, and desire to fight the battle of 1868 upon the living issues of the present, and *upon these alone.*

We are not of those who think that the welfare of the country or party depends upon an individual or two. There are many Democratic statesmen and soldiers among whom we can find satisfactory candidates for our National ticket, and it is only necessary that these should be free from positive objection. The Democracy will make the coming canvass distinctively upon *principle*; and it is only important to have candidates whose past career will not deprive them of the votes their principles would attract.

The Pennsylvania delegation should go to the Democratic National Convention open to the conviction and free from all instructions and preferences. Their main purpose should be to select the most suitable and available candidates, and for this reason they should be accessable to argument until the very day of the Convention. These revolutionary times are fruitful of change, and the candidates preferred in March might not be most acceptable in June. The blunders of the enemy, too, are taking place so rapidly that we should be in a condition to improve them as they occur. The two-thirds rule only requires discretion on the part of one-third of the Convention to secure us from an unfortunate nomination; and although we entertain the highest hope from the patriotism and disinterestedness of the whole body, it is consolatory to know that the prudence of one-third of its members will suffice to save the party and rescue the country.

PURSUANT to announcement the Columbia County Farmers' Club met at the School House in Espy, on the evening of January 30, 1867. On motion of Thos. Creveling, Caleb Barton was appointed Chairman, and M. C. M'Collum Secretary pro tem.

Mr. Creveling gave us an exposition of the nature and designs of the meeting. Then followed an interesting discussion on potatoes, their varieties, best methods of cultivation, etc.

On motion of D. Snyder, that there be a committee of three appointed to draft a constitution for the government of the association, the following named gentlemen were chosen, viz: Daniel Snyder, Thomas Creveling and Joseph P. Conner. On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet in the same place on Saturday, February 8, at 7 o'clock P. M. There was considerable interest manifested, and the Columbia County Farmers' Club may be considered a fixed fact. M. C. M'COLLUM, Sec.

ON Wednesday morning of last week, as Patrick Burk, residing at the Excelsior Colliery, descended the stairs, he found the lifeless body of his aged mother lying at the bottom, with a deep gash in her forehead, and her neck broken. It is supposed the old lady had attempted to go down to the kitchen at an early hour, as was her custom, and in some way fell headlong to the bottom of the stairs, although no one heard the noise. She was one of the oldest ladies in this section, being in her ninety-second year but had full use of her limbs, and was considered active for one of her age.—*Shamokin Herald.*

THE Springfield Republican says of lotteries:—"We may consider it a settled thing that all dealing in lotteries is gambling, and manifestly demoralizing and degrading, whatever may be its precise moral character and criminality. This is reason enough for avoiding the practice. Then, the chances are ten to one that whoever buys a lottery ticket is swindled outright. It is no indication that a lottery is genuine and will be honestly conducted because it professes to be for a benevolent object, or endorsed by busines men of some note, or is advertised in respectable newspapers. Our advice is, don't buy lottery tickets."

THE South Carolina Convention, now in session, has a colored majority of ten. This is a hard pass for the haughtiest of the slave States to come to.—*Republican.*

In other words the party claiming to possess all of the intelligence and virtue of the country, is compelled in order to retain power to place the ballot in the hands of ignorant and brutalized negroes, and then shout in triumph because the negroes control the Conventions. Republicans of Columbia county how do you like the above pill given you to swallow by the "quack doctor?"

### Court Proceedings.

COURT met on Monday, Feb. 3, 1868. Present, Hon. Wm. Elwell, President Judge, and Hon. Iram Derr and Hon. P. K. Herbine, his associates.

Chas. Cornelison vs Carrie Cornelison. Subpœna in divorce. Returned "Defendant could not be found."

In the matter of the levy and condemnation of the life estate of Jacob Hoffman at the suit of James S. M'Ninch. Court orders notice of application for *rendition exponas* to be published for three weeks.

Com. vs John Waters. Recognizance fornication and bastardy. On motion of Mr Traugh, District Attorney, case dismissed because charge was unfounded

Com. vs Franklin Hagenbuch. Indictment fornication and bastardy. Defendant and Frederick Hagenbuch held in bail $500 for appearance of defendant at next sessions.

Com. vs John R. Baker. Defendant appeared in Court to abide its order. Thereupon the forfeiture of recognizance of said defendant at December sessions taken off.

List of Grand Jurors called. Absent, Jenks Dyer and Jacob M. Girton. Hiram Smethers excused.

In the matter of the estate of James Boudman for distribution. M. Whitmoyer continued as auditor.

Com. vs Christian Ash & Gideon Hess. Deft's. and Wm. Ash their bail held for their appearance next term.

In the matter of the estate of Daniel Mordan. On motion of Mr Brockway, R. S. Howell, Esq., appointed Auditor to make distribution among creditors.

Com. vs B. F. Masteller. Recognizance assault and battery. Case dismissed, and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs Geo. W. M'Ewen. Indictment, rejecting vote of a qualified voter. True bill. Pardoned by John Geary

Com. vs Parvin Eves. Same as above.

Jacob Shoemaker *et al* vs Michael Coon. On motion of Mr. Ikeler, Samuel Knorr, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute fund in Court.

Com. vs Ezra Stevens, Wm. Hess and Geo. Lewis. Indictment, maliciously throwing down a fence. Not a true bill. Prosecutor Collins Sutliff to pay the costs.

Com. vs Henry Vanderslice. Indictment, fornication and bastardy. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay costs, a fine of $10, and $1 per week for support of child until it reaches the age of seven years.

Com. vs Wm. Crossley. Indictment, aiding and assisting Amandus Seybert to escape. True Bill.

Com. vs Thomas Doebler. Indictment, larceny. Verdict guilty.

Com. vs Adam Dieterick. Indictment adultery. Verdict, not guilty. Prosecutor, Freeman Dieterick to pay costs.

Com. vs Cecilia M'Dowell. Indictment, adultery. Verdict same as above.

Com. vs Silas Grett and Daniel Snyder. Indictment, larceny. Verdict, guilty.

Com. vs Frederick Baker. Indictment, forcible entry and detainer. Not a true bill, and prosecutor, John Koons, to pay costs.

Com. vs Wm. Beaver. Indictment, larceny. True bill.

Com. vs Michael Mumey. Indictment, fornication and bastardy. Recognizance of Deft. and Stephen Lehr, bail, forfeited.

Com. vs Collins Sutliff. Indictment, erecting a fence across a public highway. True bill.

In the matter of the account of Leonard Adams, Admr. of Mary Eisenhart, dec'd. On motion of Mr. Clark, John G. Freeze appointed auditor to make distribution.

In the matter of the partition of real estate of Henry Fedder, deceased. Rule granted on heirs to take or refuse the purparts at the valuation, or show cause why it should not be sold.

Estate of Rebecca Vanderslice, dec'd. Rule granted on heirs same as above.

Estate of John Dieterick. Same as above.

Licenses were granted to

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bloom. | Widmyer & Jacoby, | E. House. |
| Berwick | Henry M. Hoffman, | " |
| Catawissa. | Gilbert & Os, | Store. |
| Greenwood. | John Leggett, | Hotel. |
| Maine. | J. E. Longenberger, | " |
| Roaring Ck. | John L. Kline, | " |
| Berwick | Lewis Lake, | " |

To the Honorable—the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, now comprising a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Columbia:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring in and for the body of the County of Columbia, Respectfully Report.

That we have examined the public buildings of said County. We would call the attention of the Commissioners of said county to the following matters, and recommend that the following repairs and improvements be made with as little delay as possible, to wit: The room in the jail that is now partially lined with boiler iron, be lined in the same manner on the other three sides; that the jail yard wall be repaired; that new locks be put on the jail doors; that the door leading from the back yard of the Sheriff's dwelling into the jail yard be repaired by lining the same inside and out with boiler iron, and that a small aperture be left in said door well secured by a lock, to enable the jailer to observe the work of the prisoners inside; that the hall leading to the prison hall be covered with cocoa matting; That the oven for the use of the Sheriff be repaired or rebuilt; that as soon as the weather will permit that a new roof be put on the front part of the Sheriff's residence; that two large cisterns be dug in the Court House lot for the protection of the buildings in case of fire, and to be located at such place or places as the Court Commissioners shall deem expedient,

We heartily repeat and endorse the recommendations of former Grand Jurors as to the enlargement of the Court House thus securing suitable jury rooms and offices. And we are glad to know that the commissioners have commenced the work of enlarging the Court House as heretofore recommended.

Our attention has been properly called by the Court to Lottery schemes, denominated as gift enterprises. We fully concur with the Court in opinion that these schemes are prohibited by the laws of this Commonwealth, and recommend that parties who shall hereafter be concerned in such enterprises be brought to speedy justices.—All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. SHARPLESS, Foreman.

A PETITION was presented to the Court this week, for the Incorporation of a Fire Company in this town. They propose to raise $1,000 for that purpose.

CHEAP *goods*, boots and best overshoes, etc., at A. Hartman's store.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

FEBRUARY 1st—The President of the Senate, yesterday, laid before that body a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature rescinding its ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. Mr. Sherman denied that this was a first expression of the will of the people of Ohio, and Mr. Sumner contended that a state could not withdraw its approval when once given. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, the resolutions of the State of Ohio regarding the Constitutional Amendment were debated at considerable length, the question being on a motion to refer to Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report the law in the case. The motion finally prevailed—yeas, 110; nays, 34. The bill providing for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau for one year from July 16, 1868, was ordered printed and recommitted to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. The Committee on Elections reported three resolutions in case of the contested election in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky. The first declares that John Young Brown is not entitled to the seat for the reason that he voluntarily gave aid and support to the rebels. The second declares that Samuel E. Smith did not receive a majority of the votes cast, and consequently is not entitled to the seat. The third directs the Speaker to notify the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy exists in the representation of that State. The resolutions were discussed separately, but no vote was reached. The Conference Committee on the bill to repeal the tax on cotton reported that they had agreed upon a clause exempting from tax all cotton imported after Nov. 1, 1868. After debate, the report was agreed to.—yeas, 101; nays 43. The House then adjourned.

FEBRUARY 3d—There was no session of the Senate on Saturday.

In the House, the Kentucky contested election case was discussed by Messrs. Beck and Cook, after which the subject was postponed until to-day, and the House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 4—In the Senate yesterday a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred. The Supplemental Reconstruction bill was taken up at the expiration of the morning hour, when Mr. Ferry addressed the Senate, contending that the reconstruction laws of Congress were in accordance with the Constitution. He was followed by Mr. Stewart.

Among the bills presented and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs was one regarding American citizenship, and the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. It declares the rights of expatriation and naturalization as part of the law of the land, and requires the Executive to protect all citizens when in foreign lands on lawful business. The Kentucky election case was discussed at considerable length. Mr. Robinson introduced a resolution relative to certain American Fenians imprisoned in Ireland, directing the President to demand their release, and in case of refusal, authorzing him to seize certain British subjects in this country in retaliation. A debate arose, and the the resolution was modified by striking out that part authorizing reprises. Mr. Robinson finally moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it, and the resolution was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House adjourned.

### Our Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29, 1868.

Senator Buckalew to-day delivered a powerful speech in the Senate on the Reconstruction question, during which he produced some statistics which completely upset several important points in the speech of Senator Trumbull, made several days ago. He also showed by indisputable facts and figures, that instead of only 50,000 Southern whites being disfranchised by the existing Reconstruction acts, as represented by Mr. Trumbull, the number is actually not less than 300,000! Mr. B. was repeatedly interrupted during the delivery of his speech, by Radical Senators, who desired to ask questions or make explanations; thus showing that they felt extremely uneasy under his irrefragable logic and scathing condemnation. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, in undertaking an explanation, frankly admitted that he had never *approved* of the act which disfranchised the whites of the South and enfranchised the blacks! Yet, Senator Sherman was one of those who voted for that act when it passed the Senate! His admission now, that he never *approved* it, is but another illustration of the complacent submission with which leading Radicals have from time to time yielded their own convictions of right and justice, to the decision or mandate of the party caucus! Could anything more clearly demonstrate the utter unfitness of these men for the position they hold?

Prominent Democrats who are here from New Hampshire give encouragement to the hope that the Democracy may carry that State at the coming election. The campaign is scarcely yet fairly opened, but it is clearly evident that in that State, as everywhere else, there is deep-seated dissatisfaction in regard to Radical legislation and Radical purposes, and this dissatisfaction will undoubtedly speak out in thunder tones when the proper time arrives. The result is looked forward to with intense anxiety, by politicians here of both parties. It is said that an electioneering fund has been secretly raised among the Radical clerks in the Departments here, to help the waning cause. Many of these clerks, too, are expecting to be permitted to go home, to assist with their votes to carry the State against President Johnson.

A good deal of concern is felt here among leading Democrats in regard to the defection in the Democratic ranks in Ohio. The course of Mr. Valandingham, in refusing his support to Col. Burns, the Democratic candidate for Congress, at the recent special election, is being severely animadverted upon. Better things had been expected from a man of Mr. V's stamp. In spite of this disadvantage, however, Col. Burns reduced the Radical majority in the district, as compared with the preceding Congressional election, about 1,000 votes; and it is believed in some quarters that, but for Mr. Valandingham's tergiversation, he might have been elected.—*Patriot and Union.*

### Washington Items.

MINISTER ADAMS.

An authenticated rumor prevails in congressional circles that Mr. Adams has resigned his position as Minister to England.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

General Wisewell, who has so frequently been mentioned for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was to-day nominated by the President to the Senate as the successor of Mr. Rollins, the present incumbent.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It is learned from a reliable source that the regular monthly statement of the condition of the public debt will not be issued until Friday next, and that it will show (after deducting the cash in the Treasury) an increase in the debt since the last statement of about *twenty millions of dollars.*

THE STANTON AFFAIR.

The response of Mr. Edwin M. Stanton to a resolution, calling for copies of all correspondence between himself and the President relative to the limitation of his (Stanton's) power as Secretary of War, was received and read in the House this afternoon. It attracted very general attention, owing to the fact that it was accompanied by copies of all the correspondence that passed between the President and General Grant, concerning the *lawless* conduct of the latter in surrendering the War Office to Stanton. As the Associated Press will doubtless send you the correspondence in full, it is unnecessary to repeat any of the remarkable statements made therein by General Grant. The President clearly proves that he (Grant) violated his *express promise*, as well as his duty as Secretary of War *ad interim*, in taking the course he did, after the action of the Senate on Stanton's case. Grant tries to show that he had no other alternative left him, and in so doing, gets out of temper and talks about his reputation "as a soldier and a man," (which, by the way, is far from being as great as he has been led to believe). The tone of his letters is simply *insolent*, and exhibits a degree of insurbordination which calls loudly for some interposition on the part of the President, his superior officer. The documents were referred to the Judiciary Committee, perhaps for another Star Chamber investigation into the facts alleged therein.

GEN. JOHN BEATTY, the Republican candidate for Congress in the VIIIth District of Ohio (to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hamilton), was on Monday elected by *over one thousand majority.* Last November Gov. Hayes had only 246 majority in the district. The result is especially gratifying and auspicious from the fact that the Democracy threw their whole power, with Andrew Johnson at their head, into this *first election* in 1868; that they did their utmost to get one fact to sustain their noisy clamor about Congress being repudiated by the people. Here was a test case; it was Congress *versus* Johnson; a Congressman was to be chosen; the district was to say the least very close, and needed but the change of two votes in a hundred from last October to give them the coveted victory.—*Miltonian.*

We are willing to take the election above named as a test case. At the Congressional election a little over a year ago, Hamilton was elected by 1852 majority. Beatty at the special election has 800 majority, a loss in one year of 1,052. We dont see much comfort to Radicals in that.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The undersigned desires through the medium of your columns, to present to his many friends, his thankful acknowledgement of the sociable visit they paid him last week. The hearty good cheer, which they manifested throughout the occasion refreshed him, and the substantial tokens of their good will, which they left behind them, will not soon be forgotten by himself or family. May the blessing of the merciful be their reward.

JOHN THOMAS.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Bloomsburg Improvement Company, for permanent organization and other important business, will be held at the Register's office, on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

A full attendance is earnestly requested. JOHN A. FUNSTON, Pres't., *pro tem.*

WIDMEYER & JACOBY having been granted a restaurant license by the present court, have reopened their splendidly furnished oyster, and ale Saloon. Porter, ale and lager for the thirsty. Oysters in every style for the hungry. Also XX oysters by the can or hundred for families.

AMONG Legislative expenses last year we find "William H. Seibert, *ornamental writing* $52,50." Can any body tell of what use all that was?

WANTED.—A dwelling suitable for a small family. Inquire at this office.

THE Grand Jury have decided not to give us a Borough.

### Market Report.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel | $2 30 |
| Rye " | 1 25 |
| Corn " | 1 25 |
| Flour per barrel | 15 00 |
| Clover seed | 6 00 |
| Flax seed | 2 00 |
| Butter | 40 |
| Eggs | 30 |
| Tallow | 11 |
| Potatoes | 1 00 |
| Dried Apples | 2 50 |
| Pork | 9 |
| Hams | 20 |
| Sides and Shoulders | 15 |
| Lard per pound | 12 |
| Hay per ton | 16 00 |

LUMBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hemlock Boards per thousand feet | $16 00 |
| Pine " " (one inch) | 18@20 |
| Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock) | 15 00 |
| Shingles, No. 1 per thousand | 3 00 |
| " " 2 " | 2 00 |
| Siding " " | 18 00 |

IRON—

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Scotch pig | $40 |
| No. 2 " | $38 |
| Bloom | $55 |

### Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, January 30 1868.

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR— | |
| Northwestern superfine at | $7.00@ 8.00 |
| Northwestern extra | 8.50@ 9.00 |
| Northwestern family | 10.00@11.00 |
| Pennsylvania and Western superfine | 7.50@8.25 |
| Pennsylvania and Western extra | 8.00@10.50 |
| Pennsylvania and Western family | 11.00@12.00 |
| Pennsylvania and Western fancy | 13.00@14.00 |
| Rye flour | 8.00@9.00 |
| WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₱ bus | $2.47@2.58 |
| Southern " " | $2.60@2.75 |
| California " " | $3.00 |
| " white " | $3.15@3.40 |
| RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₱ bus | $1.50@1.60 |
| CORN—Yellow, " " | $1.30@1.33 |
| White, " " | $1.30@1.34 |
| OATS—₱ bus | 66@67c |
| PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₱ bbl | $22.00 |
| Mess Beef " | $21.00 |
| Dressed Hogs, ₱ lb | 8½@9c |
| Smoked Hams " | 15@16c |
| Shoulders " | 13½@14c |
| L

# The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1868.


We are under many obligations to Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Geo. D. Jackson and Representatives Chalfant and McHenry for public documents.

On last Sabbath the rite of baptism was administered at the Fishingercek to nine young converts, by the Rev. J. P. Tustin, in the presence of an unusually large concourse of people.

Last Saturday morning was unusually cold, the thermometer at 7 o'clock standing at ten degrees below Zero. This is the second time this winter, that the mercury has reached so low a point.

The morning mail from Harrisburg, misses the connection so often at Northumberland, that no dependence can be placed on it. We do not know where the fault is, but it is a serious one, and should be remedied.

The North Branch Conference of the Susquehanna (Lutheran) Synod will meet in Bloomsburg on Monday February 10th 1868.

Reformation Jubilee meeting on Monday evening. The public are invited to attend.

The length of Mr. Buckalew's last great speech on Reconstruction, prevents us from publishing it in our columns, but a pamphlet copy will be sent to each of our subscribers, so that they will have the advantage of reading it in that shape.

We have been informed that on last Friday, a man named Mills, was working in the quarry at Lower Lime Ridge, and while recharging a hole for a second blast, the powder caught fire (it is supposed from a piece of fuse left in) and he was terribly burned. His clothes were at once torn from him, but it is believed he cannot live.

The Northumberland County *Democrat* comes to us in a new dress, and promises enlargement at the close of the present volume. The "Sentinel" we understand has become merged into it. This is a move in the proper direction, and we have no doubt the people of Northumberland County will give increased support sufficient to wa rrant this outlay.

On last Friday and Saturday our town was electrified by the presence of a sled-load of Hazletonians. At first we supposed them to be a detatchment of "Sherman's bummers." as we heard considerable about their "Marching through Georgia." Subsequently we heard the refrain "We wont go home 'till morning," and then concluded it was a star troupe of musicians reviving the scene of former triumphs.

Judge Elwell in his charge to the jury, in veighed in strong terms against the lottery speculations of the day, stating that however charitable or pious their intentions, they were a species of gambling, generally swindles, and took immense sums of money from the pockets of those who could ill afford to spare them. His remarks were timely and judicious, and as for us, we have resolved never hereafter to insert advertisements for anything of the sort.

We are requested by Capt. John R. Yohe of Mifflin township to state that the rumor that Amandus Seybert came to his house on Monday evening, Jan. 27, and was harbored by him during the night and next day, is untrue. He came to his house in the evening, and remained for a short time, and then left. Capt. Yohe adds that he had no arms, and did not feel able to arrest him alone, as he knew him to be a desperate man, and that he had no one in the house able to assist him. He further states that he will pay a liberal reward for the discovery of the author of this statement.

We call attention to the able speech of Senator Doolittle to be found on our first page this week, and urge most earnestly, that its length may not prevent its being read from beginning to end. It is a manly straight-forward and earnest exposition of the present situation, and a fair and impartial consideration of the reconstruction schemes of Congress. Mr. Doolittle uses no figures of rhetoric to disguise the deformities and imperfections of the present system of legislation; and whilst entreating the Senate not to pursue the destructive policy of Africanizing the Southern States, he points to the recent action of the Northern and Western States, as indications of the storm of indignation which will burst over the country, if Congress fail to take warning, or refuses to abandon its revolutionary course.

We had the pleasure of hearing Father Hunt on temperance in the Methodist Church on last Friday evening. He commenced his lecture by defining his political status and avowed himself a Federalist of the old John Adams stripe, or in other words an advocate of the *alien and sedition laws*, and of course votes the Radical Republican ticket. He handled the subject with considerable ability and well he might, as he has ridden this hobby until he has galled its back.

We will do him justice by saying that so long as he adhered to the legitimate and straightforward business of temperance he did well—talks easily and fluently—tells old stories with good effect, and makes good points; but when he launched his political bark on the ocean of politics, he unfortunately forgets his compass and finds himself very much in the fix of the old Sea Captain who attempted to command the schooner "Sally Ann," but found her more than a match for him.

His story of "Pat voting for=nints the government" was good, but his twaddle about see the sovereign people was bosh. His assertion that "when we see Victoria we see the British Government, and when we see the Emperor of Russia, we see the Russian Government," may be true, but his assertion that "when we see the President and Cabinet we do not see the Government," was still truer. But had he said that when we see the Rump Congress, we see the *would-be* Government of the United States, he would have hit the nail on the head.

His attack upon one of the leading members of the Methodist Church, and one of our most prominent and respectable citizens was uncalled for, and ungentlemanly and showed a want of that which is more desirable in a gentleman than temperance.

## THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. LVI.

### OUR VIRGINIA LETTER.

Hop Raising.—Having just returned from a trip to the good old "Keystone" State, I am enabled to compare the relative amount of visible business doing; and I am compelled to acknowledge that there is to-day, as much business transacted in Richmond as in Philadelphia; a city more than ten times greater. This, too, in spite of the almost crushing influences of the dread political outrage to which Virginia is being subjected, and, indeed, in spite of everything but what we may call the inevitable workings of her destiny.

One reason, undoubtedly, of this comparative activity in business circles here, is that Virginia produces one of the staple luxuries of the world *i. e.*, tobacco. Mens' luxurious longings are gratified while his necessities are ignored; and, like the young lady who wept because "they were so poor that they hadn't even a photographic album in the house"—there are thousands who will wear thread-bare clothes while they spend liberally to gratify some senseless passion. It is a great question then, among those who desire to grow rich (and who does not?) whether ministering to men's *necessary luxuries*, if I may be allowed the expression, is not the surest means to that end. Many of our Pennsylvania farmers, at least, have so concluded, and almost every Virginia newspaper heralds the fact that the "old Keystone" has made another friendly raid upon us, and bought up some of the fine plantations selling so cheaply.

In my last disjointed letter I referred to the immense profits arising from the cultivation of tobacco, leaving the reader to sum up the matter for himself. But there are other crops no less paying, and for which the soil and climate of Virginia are particularly suited; while the cheapness of labor and the low price of land, tend to demand additional attention to their feasibility. Of late, much interest has been felt in hop-raising, and a personal acquaintance with one (Gen. Newberry, formerly of New York) who has given the subject his attention, enables me to give the following results of his experiments in this section of country. His field of labor has been near Petersburg, some 22 miles south of Richmond. He has, he says, produced 2,343 pounds to the acre, which he sold at 50 cents per pound.

This, he adds, was under peculiarly favorable circumstances, and it would be unsafe to calculate beyond 1,200 or 1,300 pounds per acre, during several years. But even at the lowest figure, say 1,200 pounds per acre, it would bring a return, at 47 cents, the average price for the past six years, of $561 per acre—or over $28,000 for fifty acres so planted!

Now, as to cost of labor etc., we will see what he says of the price at which they could be profitably raised some years ago, when the demand was much less. "From 1840 to 1850," he says, "growers considered 12½ cents per pound a very 'paying' price, and labor in the Northern States was then about the price it is here now, while land was much higher and poles much dearer. I conclude therefore, that hops can be produced at that price without loss, and during eighteen years past the price has averaged 31½ cents. During the past six years the average has been 47 cents per pound to the producer." From a private source we learn that poles, which may here be obtained for a mere nothing, cost in Central New York, 5 cents apiece—and taking into account the fact that the season is at least a month in advance here, of either Central New York or Wisconsin, the present great hop-growing section, and that early hops command a higher price in the market; also taking into account the low price of land and labor, and that the climate and soil has been proved to be particularly suited for the hop culture, and I can see no good reason why this crop should not be added to the staple products of Virginia and form another of those *necessary luxuries* which are already proving a regenerating power to her. But nothing can be done without capital, and this, enterprising and far-seeing speculators are already beginning to furnish; especially solid Pennsylvania farmers. So it is as much for the purpose of keeping the citizens of the "old Keystone" "posted" as to the doings in this region, of her children, as for any other reason that I have undertaken to show the natural wealth of this, the mother of States, and the peculiar advantages here presented to the speculator.

It has been wisely stated that "there are no safe *short* roads to fortune;" but it must be admitted that *some roads are easier than others*.

As yet, the great influx of emigration has been confined to the fabled valley of the Shenandoah; but we can assure speculators and settlers that just as rich lands may be found along the valley of the James, and about Norfolk, and at much lower prices and nearer to the world's great markets. Near Petersburg, for instance, where the experiment of hop-raising, referred to, took place, land may be bought (good, clay sub-soil) at $10 to $15 per acre. This too, bordering an excellent, straight and level pike road, within a mile or so of Petersburg, which city is connected by railroad and boat with City Point and Norfolk; is the through point of the Great Northern & Southern route, which connects it alike with New York and New Orleans; is the terminus of the South-Side road, which pours out the mountain wealth of the "blue grass" region, and all the immense tobacco wealth of the Piedmont and Lynchburg section, right at its doors.

So-met-i-mes.

There is on exhibition at Capt. Caslow's Hotel, "Danner's World Washing Machine," which has attracted the attention of hundreds of people during the present term of court. We have seen some of the washing done by this machine, and must say that it seems equal to any done by hand. There is attached to it a vulcanized rubber wringer which seems to do its duty well. The proprietor's Messrs. Austin & Smith are at Capt. Caslow's and are prepared to sell Township and County rights.

No medicine ever appeared with stronger vouchers for its general and substantial excellence than the Peruvian Syrup. Invalids, especially those suffering from dyspepsia or debility, should send to J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey street, N. Y., for a pamphlet (sent free) concerning this remarkable remedy.

## 1868. THE COLUMBIAN. 1868.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The grand results of the late elections, which have revived the drooping fortunes of the Democratic party, and have added to their invincible steadfastness the ardor and the confidence of victory in the contest approaching, have been due, in no inconsiderable degree, to reinforcements from the ranks of our opponents, but these very reinforcements, as well as the putting forth of our own strength, to which they are chiefly due, have been the direct consequence of the systematic and well directed energies of *workers* throughout the country, who have labored while other slept; who see to-day the first fruits of their labor, and who are ready and eager to pass forward to grander triumphs and the final victories which will crown their noble toil.

The same energy put forth now will bear a fuller harvest next Fall. The tide is with us to-day, against which we have been struggling for long and weary years. Taken at the flood, it *will* lead us on to victory.

This is more necessary now than ever, for our opponents, rendered desperate by their recent defeats, have resolved to rule or ruin," and in order to retain power are violating the fundamental principles of our Government. Not only are legally elected Senators and members of the House of Representatives arbitrarily deprived of their seats, but ten sovereign States are disfranchised, the President is in effect deposed, and arbitrary despotic power, placed in the hands of one man from whom there is no appeal. Even the Supreme Court is not safe from these levellers, and they now aim to make its decisions subservient partisan purposes. After seven years' trial, our opponents have not only failed to restore the Union, but are daily adding to our debts and taxes, and surely sowing the seeds of another civil war.

There is but one way. Organize, organize, organize and organize *now*. Experience has taught that in the long intervals between political campaignsn, there is no instrumentality so potent as a sound Democratic newspaper, which weekly comes to the home fireside, and there, with truth and cogency, sets forth the facts of the country's condition, and applies to them Democratic principles. No power is to be compared to this for making Democratic votes. One dollar spent for such a weekly visitor does more than ten dollars spent in any other way. Such is the opinion of leading statesmen of our party; such has been the successful practice of our opponents. Can they not be outdone with their own weapons, by getting together the active Democrats of each District, by dividing up the territory to be canvassed, by seeing to it that every Democrat who takes no paper now, subscribes to one; by inducing every doubtful voter to subscribe, and those who are unwilling or too poor to subscribe, supplying by gratuitous distribution, raising a fund among zealous and well-to-do friends for the purpose. Sevenfold the cost to every one of them will be saved in taxes.

This is the work which will insure a Democratic triumph in 1868, and so restore the Union, revive industry, and cut down the corruptions and burdens of the Government. "The Columbian" will take its full share of this labor. During the last Campaign it proved its efficiency, as our majority was 200 greater that in 1864. It is one of the largest papers in the State, with fine bold type, printed on clear white paper by means of a Steam Power Press. While it contains the mass of legal and other advertisements useful to all our citizens, it carefully excludes all obscene and filthy ones; It contains the latest City and country Market Reports, the latest news from home and abroad, with matter for the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Family and the Children. It will always be true to the party, its principles and its interests. Price $2.00 per annum.

Address

BROCKWAY & FREEZE.


A SPLENDID BARGAIN.

The subscriber offers to sell at private sale, one of the most desirable private residences to be found any where along the river between

BLOOMSBURG AND BERWICK.

It was built and furnished for himself, and is fitted up with conveniences and comforts of the most modern style. It is situated in the upper end of Espy, Columbia county, Pa. The lot (half an acre) is very pleasantly located on the main road, and the improvements consist of a

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

with new and convenient stabling and other outbuildings; and the lot adorned with shrubbery and planted with a variety of fruits.

One-third of the purchase money to be cash; the balance to remain on mortgage if purchaser desires, for some time. The property will be sold cheap.

ALFRED CREVELING.

Espy, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice: That on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. BOBBINS, of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock p. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
By E. B. Coolbaugh, Deputy.

Jan. 24'68-it.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

The undersigned, desiring to retire from business, would announce to the public that they will dispose, at private sale on their entire stock of goods, (consisting mainly of hardware,) and also the lumber yard attached to their store. The stock has been well selected, and with especial reference to the wants of the community, and the stand is an old and well established one.

The property in which the store is, can be bought or leased. Apply to or address,

KNITTLE & CABLE,
Dec27,67-6t Centralia, Columbi County, Pa.

MONEY MADE EASY.

Local agents wanted in every town and city, to employ boys to sell an article of great utility. Every family wants several of them. On receipt of fifty cents, two samples, which retail for eighty cents, will be sent with particulars and terms to agents. Address C. M. HUDSON,
Jan. 24,'68-6 43 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


PROVIDENCE MORNING HERALD,
DAILY, $8 PER ANNUM.
REPUBLICAN HERALD,
WEEKLY, $2 50 PER ANNUM.
Largest Circulation in the State of Rhode Island.
ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPERS IN RHODE ISLAND.
VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUMS.

THE NORTHERN MONTHLY,
a high-toned Literary Magazine; $3 a year. The American Agriculturist sent one year free to new subscribers to Northern Monthly. Office 37 Park Row N. Y. Sample copy 25 cts.

THE MYSTIC TEMPLE.
The Best Masonic Paper. $2 per year; $1 for six months. Published Weekly, by the "Fraternal Publishing Association," No. 9 Spruce Street New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI"
A complete history of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean. Life and adventure on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast, with over 200 engravings of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the Great West. Its ready sale, with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published. Send for circulars. Address "NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila.

WANTED—EVERYWHERE,
Good Agents for our new Work, "Home Book of Wonders;" also a new "Family Photographic Bible," containing Notes, Indexes, More Engravings, Album, Family Record, etc. Best Terms given. Address BRAINARD & SAMPSON, Hartford Conn.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA OR NICARAGUA,
SAILING FROM NEW YORK
December 5th and 15th; January 5th, 15th and 25th, and February 15th and 25th,
With New Steamships of the first class.
PASSAGE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further information address the undersigned at 177 West Street, New York.
D. S. CARRINGTON, Agent.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.
3 Cortlandt St., New York,
Manufacturers, Agents and Dealers in
ALL VARIETIES OF AMERICAN CLOCKS.
Sole Agents for
SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER
Preservative and Water Proof Oil Blacking for Boots and Shoes.
Frank Miller's Prepared Harness Oil Blacking for Oiling Harness, Carriage Tops, etc., ready for use, with directions for using.
Frank Miller's Polish Oil Blacking. For sale generally in U. S. and Canadas.
FRANK MILLER & CO., 18 & 20 Cedar St., N. Y

THE CELEBRTED
"ESTEY" ORGAN,
WITH
VOX HUMANA STOP.
Pronounced by all who have heard it the most natural and beautiful imitation of the HUMAN VOICE ever yet introduced. J. ESTEY, & CO., Brattleboro, Vt., the original Invention and Manufacturers. 417 Broom St., N. Y.; 79 West Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.; 18 North 7th St., Phila.; 13 Randolph St., Chicago.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
Advertisements forwarded to all Newspapers. No advance charged on Publishers' prices.
All leading Newspapers kept on file.
Information as to Cost of Advertising furnished.
All Orders receive careful attention.
Inquiries by Mail answered promptly.
Complete Printed List of Newspapers for sale.
Special Lists prepared for Customers.
Advertisements Written and Notices secured.
Orders from Business Men especially solicited.
We also beg to call attention to our List of
100 New England Newspapers.
100 N. Y. and N. J. Newspapers.
100 Ohio, Ind. and Ill. Newspapers.
100 Pa., Del., Md., Va. and D. C. do.
100 Principal Daily and Weekly Newspapers, including Sixteen States.
100 Selections from Sixteen States.
250 Newspapers at the price heretofore charged for One Hundred.
54 Religious & Agricult'l Newsprpers.
Having special contracts with all the above papers we can offer very favorable terms. Circulars, with full particulars, sent to any address.
40 PARK ROW, N.Y.

35,000 ACRES
SELECTED FARMING LANDS
IN IOWA, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI AND KANSAS,
with perfect titles, for sale cheap for cash. Apply to E. G. SHEPPARD, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. P. O. Box, 4018.

WANTED.—
Salesmen to travel for a manufacturing Company and sell by sample. Good wages are guaranteed. Address with stamp, HAMILTON & HOWE, 814 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

$200 Per Month Sure.—No money required in advance. Agents wanted everywhere to sell our patent Everlasting Metallic Clothes-Lines. Address Am. Wire Co., 102 B'way N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

WE ARE COMING,
And will present to any person sending us a club in our Great One Dollar Sale of Dry and Fancy Goods, &c., a Silk Dress Pattern, Piece of Sheeting, Watch, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods and sample, sent to any address free.
Address ALLEN, HAWES & CO.,
15 Federal St., Boston, Mass,
P. O. Box C.

Wholesale Dealers in French, German, and English Dry and Fancy goods, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Albums, Leather goods, etc.

ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Webs Cotton Cloth, Dress Patterns, Pant Patterns, Sewing Machines, Watches, Dry and Fancy goods, &c., &c. Send ten cents for Patent Pen Fountain, with slip describing an article in our dollar sale.
Any person, (male or female,) can send in a club of from 50 to 1,000, at same rate 10 cts. for each, and get a premium for so doing. Send in Registered Letters. Samples mailed free to any address. TASMAN & RUSSELL,
65 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

LISTS OF NEWSPAPERS.
We have published Complete Lists for the following sections, which we will furnish to any address for 25 cents each:
New England, N. Y. State,
N. Y. City, New Jersey,
Delaware, Maryland,
and Dist. Columbia, Ohio,
Indiana, Illinois, Michigan,
Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas,
Minnesota and Nebraska,
Virginia, North and
South Carolina,
Religious Newspapers,
(Complete Lists.)
Any five lists sent for one dollar. Any ten for two dollars. The whole for two dollars and fifty cents.
Persons wishing to keep correct lists, should subscribe to the ADVERTISERS' GAZETTE, in which all newspaper changes are noted monthly. Price $2 per year in advance. Address
GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO.,
40 Park Row, N. Y.
To any newspaper publishing the above to the amount of $2.50, the LISTS and GAZETTE will be sent free.

REVOLUTION IN TRADE!
LADIES,—You can receive for the sum of
ONE DOLLAR,
Such as Silk, Merino and Alpaca Dresses Shawls, Balmorals, Linen Goods, Embossed Table Covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Sewing Machines etc. Send clubs of ten of more with ten cents for each descriptive check, and the getter up of the club will receive a valuable present, worth from $3 to $500, according to number sent. Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars free. PARKER & CO., Successors to GRAHAM & CO., 61 & 69 Federal Street, Boston. Jan. 24'68.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.
The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.
Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.
Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

ALL Kinds of Ready Made Clothing at low figures at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing store, Hartman's block, Bloomsburg, Pa. 6-3m.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GIDEON STECKER, DECEASED.
Letters of administration on the estate of Gideon Stecker, late of Hemlock township, Columbia co., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Moses Stecker and Isaac Leidy. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.
MOSES STECKER,
ISAAC LEIDY,
Administrators.
Dec29'67.

LUNACY.
The first and final account of S. H. Miller, Committee of Rebecca Vandersliee, a lunatic. All persons interested will take notice that the account of said Committee has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Columbia county, and that the said account will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, for examination and confirmation, on Tuesday, February fourth, 1868.
JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 3, 1868.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ABRAHAM KLINE, DECEASED.
Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Kline, late of Orange township, Columbia County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County, to Peter Ent, administrator *cum testamento annexo, de bonis non*, who resides in Scott township. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and those indebted to make payment.
PETER ENT, Administrator
jan1'68. *c. t. a. de bonis non.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF LEONARD S. STONEMAN, DECEASED.
Letters of administration on the estate of Leonard S. Stoneman, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Michael F. Eyerly. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.
MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
Jan31-6t Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of PETER S. HARMAN, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of PETER S. HARMAN, of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at Bloomsburg, the 21st day of January, 1868.
C. B. BROCKWAY, Assignee.
Bloomsburg, January 24, 1868-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of E. G. Horne, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of E. G. Horne, of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at Bloomsburg, the 21st day of January, 1868.
E. H. LITTLE, Assignee.
January 24, 1868-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Erastus Hendershot, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Erastus Hendershot, of Greenwood township, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at Jerseytown, the 26th day of January, 1868. HUGH McCOLLUM,
January 24, 1868-3t. Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Josiah B. Dodson, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Josiah B. Dodson, of Berwick, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at Bloomsburg, the 18th day of January, 1868.
J. B. ROBINSON,
January 17, 1867-3t. Assignee.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
This is to give notice: that on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Joseph B. Miller, of the town of Espy, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D., 1868, at 9 o'clock, a. m.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
Jan31-4t. By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
This is to give notice: that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Abel Thomas of the town of Catawissa, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock p. m.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
Jan. 27'68-4t. By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
This is to give notice: that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel B. Diemer of Catawissa, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of M. Whitmoyer, esq., in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register on the 22nd day of February, A. D., 1868 at 9 o'clock, a. m.
THOMAS S. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.
Jan 21'68-4t.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA ss:
IN THE MATTER OF : In Bankruptcy.
ELIAS BARTON, Bankrupt. : No. 1 [illegible].
*TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.*—Under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 21st day of February 1868 at 10 o'clock, A.M., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third meetings of creditors of the said Bankrupt required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before said Register, upon the same day, at the same place.
S. C. McANDLESS,
Jan.31,'68. Clerk of U. S. District Court of said District.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.
Assets over $20,000,000.
EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
ANNUAL DIVIDENDS AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR TO REDUCE THE PREMIUM.
The Company issued during the year ending January 1st, 15,072 Policies, insuring $31,875,000. The total income of the year being $6,217,653.58.
Full particulars as to the working of the Company will be cheerfully given by applying to
JOHN G. FREEZE,
*Register's Office,*
aug6'67. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wyoming | $150,000 |
| Ætna | 4,000,000 |
| Commerce | 400,000 |
| Fulton | 300,000 |
| North America | 300,000 |
| City | 450,000 |
| International | 1,000,000 |
| Niagara | 1,000,000 |
| Ætna Live Stock | 300,000 |
| Putnam | 250,000 |
| Merchants | 250,000 |
| Springfield | 275,000 |
| Insurance Company of State Penn'a, | 600,000 |
| Connecticut Mutual Life | 10,000,000 |
| North American Transit | 500,000 |

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
mar8 67-1y.

**To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.**—I have appointed Mr. H. steidner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I selfeit for him your support. Very respectfully,
FRED LAUBE,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.
CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

ONE of the best selections of Piece Goods in the county at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing Store, Hartman's block, Bloomsburg Pa. 6-3m.

## DRY GOODS, ETC.


STRONG PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the building now occupied by L. T. SHARPLESS, will be vacated by him upon the 1st of April 1868, the old building torn down and a magnificent and imposing structure erected thereon, containing a commodious.

TOWN HALL,

and several splendid store rooms.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

are therefore offered by him to those wishing to buy goods for CASH or READY PAY.

The credit system an enemy to the cash buyer.

The cash or

READY PAY SYSTEM,

the only true system, doing justice to the buyer as well as the seller. It enables the Merchant to buy for cash and therefore at the

LOWEST RATES

and to give the customer the benefit of such purchases. In order to reduce his stock before the time of removal he offers Elegant

FRENCH MERINOS

At 85 cents, worth $1.00.

BLACK & BROWN POPLIN ALPACAS

At 85 cents per yard;

AMERICAN MERINOSALL COLORS

At 40 cents, worth 45 cents;

Good Calicos & Muslins at 8 cts.
Better " " " 10 "
Best " " " 12½ "

BLEACHED MUSLINS, ¾ to 1 yd. wide

From 12½ to 16 cents.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS, 1 yd. wide

At 18 cents.

GOOD GINGHAMS

At 12½, 16 and 18 cents per yd.

GREY SHIRTING FLANNEL

At 37 cents per yard.

EXTRA PLAID FLANNEL

At 55 cents per yard.

ALL WOOL CASSIMERES

From $1.00 to $1.25.

TIPTOP TWEEDS & SATINETTS

From 75 to 90 cents per yd.

QUILTING COTTON

From 28 to 35 cents per lbs.

GENTS' SHAWLS

Knit Shirts & Drawers to close out, low.

ARMY CLOTHING, WAY DOWN.

GENTS' CASSIMERE SHIRTS

From $2.00 to $3.25 extra.

BUCK GLOVES & MITTENS

HOOP SKIRTS, YOUR CHOICE

At 75 cts; $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00.

HATS & CAPS, FOR MEN & BOYS

Fur, Cloth, Velvet & Wool.

A FEW

LADIES' FURS

at bargains down.

WHITE BLANKETS

From $1.50 to $8.50.

GRAIN BAGS,

45, 60 and 65 cents.

CARPETS,

at 50, 75 and $1.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH

2 yards wide

BOOTS & SHOES

For Men, Women & Children

LADIES' GLOVE KID BALMORAL & CONGRESS GAITERS

At $1.25 worth $1.00

*ONE LOT OF SHOES*

for $2.00 worth $2.50.

YOUR CHOICE OF DIFFERENT LOTS

LOW DOWN.

GOOD BLACK TEA

At $1.25 per pound.

GOOD GREEN TEA

At $1.40 per pound.

GREEN AND ROASTED COFFEES

BEST CAROLINA RICE.

PEARL BARLEY.

SUGARS

From 12½ to 15 cents.

SYRUPS

From 75 cents to $1.00

CASTILE SOAP

At 25 cents a pound.

OLIVE SOAP

At 12½ cents a pound.

COUNTRY SOAP

At 12½ cents per pound.

COMMON SOAP

At 10 cents a pound.

*POTATOES FOR SALE.*

All kinds of produce taken at the highest market prices.

Cash paid for

BUTTER & EGGS.

*Remember, Cash buys cheaper than Credit.*

FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE


## DRY GOODS.


MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Laces,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nots,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which we invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg.

*FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,*

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&c, &c &c

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedar

## Farmer's Department.

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR FARMERS.—The extra land required for a worm fence would pay the interest and principal of the cost of a good fence in five years.

To stop the potato rot, plant the seed and start new varieties. The first crop will be about the size of quail's eggs, the second will yield about fair sized seed, while a third will enable you to select a good variety that will be free for a time from disease.

The great secret of success in raising good horses is to keep them growing in good health and spirits; and this can only be done by proper feeding and general care. They want warm, dry box stalls to stand in during winter, from which they can be turned out doors in pleasant weather for exercise—for this is needed as well as food.

Instead of earth against the bases for banking up, rotting away the wood work, use evergreen branches, hemlock or white or yellow pine. After snow has been blown in among them they will keep out frost far better than banks of earth. The labor of banking with brush will not be half that of using earth, in most cases, and they are altogether cleaner, while being more effectual.

If any of our farmer readers have barn yards or cow yards or corners, where cattle have lain for several years, we conjure them to dig out about a foot of the earth before the ground freezes, haul it upon the grain fields or meadow and fill up with muck waste earth from the ravines or with sods, for the purpose of receiving the manure during the winter. This will afford an immense addition for spring use, which will tell largely in liberal ears of well manured corn.

SETTING POSTS.—More care should be exercised in setting posts. It is very absurd to go through all the formalities of preparing posts and setting and hanging gates, and have them tumble down in four or five years. The difference in the first cost of timber is but a few shillings—the final difference between a good post and a bad one is a good many dollars. A gate does not ordinarily come down without a great loss of time, and, perhaps, damage to crops—it is pretty sure to take a bad time to come down; it is much handier to have it stay up, and if you take *good, seasoned, swamp white-oak*, and set firm, it will stay up thirty or forty years to my certain knowledge. I have such posts which have stood forty years, and they bid fair to stand twenty years yet, while the best of rock elm rots down in ten or fifteen years, and poor brash oak in less time. I have a red beech that has stood thirty-seven years. Every farmer ought forthwith to put out a long row of locusts for future use; they are probably better than white oak. Soft maple is said to last well for posts. Lime and ashes, leached or unleached, are preservatives, and so is coal tar applied hot; but *look out for good timber* for gate posts.—H. T. B.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY, is sound and wholesome advice. Here is something that will help you to accomplish this desirable object:—

"I have had three pair of boots for the last six years, (no shoes,) and I think I shall not require any more for the next six years to come. The reason is that I treat them in the following manner: I put a pound of tallow and a half a pound of rosin in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, I warm the boots and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush until neither the sole nor upper leather will suck any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish dissolve an ounce of wax in a teaspoonful of lamp black; a day after the boots have been treated with the tallow and rosin, rub over them this wax in turpentine; but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow or other grease become rancid, and rots the stitching as well as the leather; but the rosin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole.

GOOD HAMS.—After hams have been smoked, take them down thoroughly rub the flesh part with molasses, then immediately apply ground or powdered pepper, by sprinkling on as much as will stick to the molasses, when they must be hung up again to dry. Hams treated in this manner will keep perfectly sweet for two or three years. This must be done before the fly deposits his egg, for after that is done, nothing will stop their ravages. The above has been practiced in our section for more than twenty years. No soaking is necessary. One pint of molasses and one and a half or two pounds of black pepper are sufficient for any ordinary family. Try this plan if you want good sweet hams. —*Rural American.*

QUAKES OF PUDDINGS.—One pint of nice fine bread crumbs, one quart of milk, one cup of sugar, the yelks of four eggs beaten, the grated rind of a lemon, a piece of butter, the size of an egg. Bake until done, but not watery. Whip the whites of the eggs stiff, beat in a teacupful of sugar in which has been strained the juice of lemon; spread over the pudding a layer of jelly; pour the whites of the eggs over this; replace in the oven; bake lightly. To be eaten cold, with cream, if preferred. Decidedly the best of all puddings; something new.

THE TOMATO WAR.—A fierce war is raging amongst the growers of that wholesome and delicious esculent, the Tomato. The high contending parties have, it is true, not yet come to blows, but there is no telling what may be the result if something is not done to pacify them. Let us hope that good will grow out of this contest—that the public will be benefited, even though the growers of Extra Early's, Superiors, Excelsiors, Cook's Favorite, Fejees, etc., are not.

HOPS.—A gentleman who writes from Iowa states, that he raised three tons of hops last year from four acres of ground and sold them at fifty-one and a half cents per pound, making some $3,000 and sells the roots at $20 per acre. And we do not see why they cannot be cultivated just as successfully in other parts of the country, especially in the fine truck lands of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and in some parts of Pennsylvania. The revenue of a farm alone, at the above rates of production and sale would be monse.

## For the Young Folks.

CONCLUDED.

**Lily and the Lion.**

So she thanked the sun, and went on her way till eventide; and when the moon arose, she cried unto it, and said, "Thou shinest through all the night, over field and grove; hast thou nowhere seen my white dove?" "No," said the moon, "I cannot help thee; but I will give thee an egg—break it when need comes."

Then she thanked the moon and went on till the night-wind blew; and she raised up her voice to it, and said, "Thou blowest through every tree and under every leaf; has thou not seen my white dove?" "No," said the night-wind "but I will ask three other winds; perhaps they have seen it." Then the east wind and the west wind came, and said they too had not seen it, but the south wind said, "I have seen the white dove—he has fled to the Red Sea, and is changed once more into a lion, for the seven years are passed away, and there he is fighting with a dragon; and the dragon is an enchanted princess, who seeks to separate him from you." Then the night-wind said, "I will give thee counsel. Go to the Red Sea, on the right shore stand many rods—count them, and when thou comest to the eleventh, break it off, and smite the dragon with it; and so the lion will have the victory, and both of them will appear to you in their own forms. Then set out at once with thy beloved prince, and journey home over sea and land, but be sure and do not delay!"

So our poor wanderer went forth, and found all as the night-wind had said; and she plucked the eleventh rod, and smote the dragon, and the lion forthwith became a prince, and the dragon a princess again. But Lily forgot the counsel which the night-wind had given, and did not set out at once home ward; and the false princess watched her time, and took the prince by the arm, and carried him away.

Then the unhappy traveller was again forsaken and forlorn; but she took heart and said, "As far as the wind blows, and so long as the cock crows, I will journey on, till I find him once again." She went on for a long, long way, till at length she came to the castle whither the princess had carried the prince; and there was a feast got ready and she heard that the wedding was about to be held. "Heaven aid me now!" said she and she took the basket that the sun had given her, and found that within it lay a dress as dazzling as the sun itself. So she put it on, and went into the palace, and all the people gazed upon her; and the dress pleased the bride so much that she asked whether it was to be sold. "Not for gold and silver," said she; "but for flesh and blood." The princess asked what she meant, and she said, "Let me speak with the bridegroom this night in his chamber, and I will give thee the dress." At last the princess agreed, but she told her chamberlain to give the prince a sleeping draught, that he might not hear or see her. When evening came, and the prince had fallen asleep, she was led into his chamber, and she sat herself down at his feet and said, "I have followed thee seven years. I have been to the sun, the moon, and the night-wind, to seek thee, and at last I have helped thee to overcome the dragon. Wilt thou then forget me quite?" But the prince all the time slept so soundly, that her voice only passed over him, and seemed like the whistling of the wind among the firtrees.

Then poor Lily was led away, and forced to give up the golden dress; and when she saw that there was no help or her she went out into a meadow, and sat herself down and wept. But as she sat she bethought herself of the egg that the moon had given her; and when she broke it, there ran out a hen and twelve chickens of pure gold, that played about, and then nestled under the old one's wings, so as to form the most beautiful sight in the world. And she rose up and drove them before her, till the bride saw them from her window, and was so pleased that she came forth and asked her if she would sell the brood, "Not for gold or silver, but for flesh and blood: let me again this evening speak with the bridegroom in his chamber, and I will give thee the whole brood."

Then the princess thought to betray her as before, and agreed to what she asked: but when the prince went to his chamber he asked the chamberlain why the wind had whistled so in the night. And the chamberlain told him all—how he had given him a sleeping draught, and how a poor maiden had come and spoken to him in his chamber and was to come again that night. Then the prince took care to throw away the sleeping draught; and when Lily came and began again to tell him what woes had befallen her, and how faithful and true to him she had been, he knew his beloved wife's voice, and sprang up, and said, "You have awakened me as from a dream, for the strange princess had thrown a spell around me, so that I had altogether forgotten you; but Heaven hath sent you to me in a lucky hour."

And they stole away out of the palace by night unawares, and journeyed home, and there they found their child now grown up to be comely and fair; and after all their troubles they lived happily together to the end of their days.

**The Boasting Traveller.**

A MAN who had been traveling in foreign parts, on his return home was always bragging and boasting of the great feats he had accomplished in different places. In Rhodes, for instance, he said he had taken such an extraordinary leap, that no man could come near him; and he had witnesses there to prove it. "Possibly," said one of his hearers; "but if this be true, just suppose this to be Rhodes, and try to leap again."

A CUBAN, who had murdered his father, mother, sister and child, on his way to execution, recently, made cheerful observations to the bystanders, warning them to be careful what meat they bought in the market next day, and suggesting that his flesh might be distinguished by its peculiar toughness.

A YOUNG girl who had become tired of single blessedness, wrote to her true swain as follows: "Deer Gim cum rite off of you air cumming at awl. Ed. Collins is insistin that I shall have him, and he hugs and kisses me so kontinerly that I can't hold out much longer but will have 2 leave in. Hasty."


## DRUGS & MEDICINES.

**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,**

AND

**Hoofland's German Tonic.**

**Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,**

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*The Great Remedies*

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

**LIVER, STOMACH, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.**

**Hoofland's German Bitters**

Is compounded of the pure juices, (or as they are medicinally term ed), Extracts of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

**Hoofland's German Tonic,**

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

**Hoofland's German Bitters.**

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

**Hoofland's German Tonic**

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

**Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.**

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

**DEBILITY,**

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER; **PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,** INDUCED BY SEVERE LABOR, HANDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, &TC.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the sallow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

***Persons Advanced in Life,***

**And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.**

**NOTICE.**

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, in their own expression, "never well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

**WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN**

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

**TESTIMONIALS.**

**Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,**

*Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa.*, writes.

*Philadelphia*, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a good tonic, useful in digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly,

"GEO. W. WOODWARD."

**Hon. James Thompson,**

*Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

*Philadelphia*, April 29, 1868.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

"Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

**From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,**

*Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.*

*Dr. Jackson*—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicine, but, regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for General debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates St.

**From Rev. E. D. Fendall,**

*Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.*

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

**CAUTION.**

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

**CHARLES M. EVANS,**

German Druggist, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

**PRICES.**

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1 00
" " half dozen..... 6 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles..... 1 50
per bottle, or a half dozen for..... 7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

January 31, 1868.

J. R. MOYER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

**DRUGGIST,**

CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Also all the

PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY,

I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,

TURLINGSTON'S BALSAM,

and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

In medicines, quality is of the first importance.

Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

R. W. KANAGA,

Proprietor.

## MISCELANEOUS.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

Were awarded the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York, | Kentucky, | Vermont, |
| Tennessee, | New Jersey | Missouri, |
| Pennsylvania, | Alabama, | Ohio, |
| Mississippi, | Indiana, | Virginia, |
| Michigan, | North Carolina, | Wisconsin, |
| California, | Iowa, | Oregon. |

AT THE FAIRS OF THE

American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association,

And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ, Besancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER ELASTIC-STICH

SEWING MACHINES

are superior to all others for the following reasons:—

1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, nor ravel, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practised, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

In addition to their family machines they have also the

IMPROVED DOUBLE LOCK STITCH MACHINES,

making a stitch alike on both sides. This Company make both the Lock and Double stitch Machines, so that persons having a preference can select such as they like best, and if not suited can exchange for the other, thus giving the public the advantage of this arrangement. They also make the newly invented

NO. 1 LOCK STITCH MACHINES

an advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great power and strength, especially adapted for tailors, shoemakers, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers and for all descriptions of work to which the lock-stitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather. Price $80; with Hemmers, $85. Their No. 9 is

*A LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,*

containing many improvements, adapted for tailoring, vest-making, light shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use, and they give universal satisfaction. None who have seen this machine will willingly use the noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch machines heretofore in general use. Price $55; with Hemmers, $60.

These machines of every description can be had at the agent's office in Bloomsburg, at positively the manufacturer's prices, to which the attention of the public is especially invited.

T. H. MASTERS, *Agent,*

*Hartman's Building,*

BLOOMSBURG,

Mar29'67-1y.] Columbia County, Pa.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a

NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE

in the Waller Brick Building, on Main Street,

*BLOOMSBURG, PA.,*

Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of

CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE.

IT COMPRISES OF

BED MATRESSES,

SOFAS, LOUNGES

MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES

CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED, AND WOOD BOTTOMED.

EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES,

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

In fact a full assortment of

READY-MADE COFFINS

of all sizes, and of

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE W. CORELL.

Bloomsburg, August 16, 1867.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, ST

Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb8'67.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both jegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67

OVER Coats Cheap at CHENEY BERLING'S Clothing Store. 6-3m.

## MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY

Has just received, at her old place on Main st., Bloomsburg, her

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

of millinery goods of every quality and style, consisting of

LATEST STYLE BONNETS,

of the very best material; together with the very best assortment of

TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, &C.,

which are offered for sale at the lowest possible rates. Call and see.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 25, 1867.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

a fresh stock

of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to

COLOR STRAW HATS

on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.

MRS. E. KLINE.

Light Street, October 4, 1867.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The Misses Harman would respectfully announce to their friends in town and country, that they have just received at their place of business on Main St., below American House, a large and new supply of

MILLINERY GOODS

of all descriptions suited for Fall and Winter's Wear; including Bonnets of the latest styles, Ribbons, trimmings of all sorts, and in fact keep a general furnishing store for ladies. Their patterns and styles are among the latest, and the prices but a trifle in advance of those in the City. Do not fail to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 1, 1867.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR!

A superb Stock of Fine Gold and Silver Watches, all warranted to run, and thoroughly regulated, at the Low Price of $10 Each.

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE,

and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1000 Solid Gold Hunting Watches, | $250 to $1,000 |
| 1000 Magic Cased Gold Watches, | 200 to 500 |
| 1000 Ladies' Watches, enameled, | 100 to 200 |
| 1200 Gold Hunting Chronometer Watches, | 250 to 300 |
| 1200 Gold Hunting English Levers, | 200 to 250 |
| 1200 Gold Hunting Duplex Watches, | 150 to 200 |
| 1000 Gold Hunting American Watches, | 100 to 150 |
| 1500 Silver Hunting Levers, | 50 to 100 |
| 1500 Silver Hunting Duplexes, | 75 to 125 |
| 500 Gold Ladies' Watches, | 50 to 75 |
| 2000 Gold Hunting Lepines, | 50 to 75 |
| 3000 Miscellaneous Silver Watches, | 50 to 100 |
| 1500 Hunting Silver Watches, | 25 to 75 |
| 5000 Assorted Watches, all kinds, | 10 to 75 |

☞ Every patron obtains a Watch by this arrangement, costing but $10, while it may be worth $1,000. No partiality shown.☜

We wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent Stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named on receipt of Ten Dollars. On receipt of Ten Dollars, whether it be a Watch worth $1,000 or one worth less, the return of any of our certificates one of the articles named thereon as the price, irrespective of its worth, and no article valued less than Ten Dollars is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery but a straight forward legitimate transaction, by which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, postpaid upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and a half premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and more superb Watch for $15. To agents of those wishing employment, this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimate and honorable business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Watches sent per express with bill for collection on delivery, so that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur. Try us. Address WRIGHT, BRO., & CO., Importers, 161 Broadway, New York.

Dec. 8'67-3m.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights

For particulars address

WERTMAN & REINBOLD,

Jan29'67.] Centralia, Columbia County, Pa.

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S

*NEW DRUG STORE,*

IN ORANGEVILLE,

JUST OPENED

WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.

They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr26'67

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,

BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS, &C.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop first door below the Post Office Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Nov. 15, 1867.

NEW FURNITURE STORE

AT MAINVILLE, PA.

A. J. BERNINGER,

Would respectfully announce to the public, that he has opened a new Furniture Store in Main ville, where he keeps all kinds of city and home made

FURNITURE,

cane bottomed and hair cushioned chairs, all styles of Bedsteads and bureaus, tables and stands, and all goods in his line. Repairing neatly and quickly done. House painting and paperhanging done at short notice and reasonable rates; in the best manner. Also, undertaking at short notice [nov22'67-6*

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

DR. E. G. HORNE,

DENTIST,

Formerly of Berwick, Columbia County, Pa.

Would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he intends to locate permanently at Bloomsburg in the coming spring. For the present he may be found at his office, on Main street, a few doors above Hendershott's Drug Store, over Fox & Webb's Confectionery; where he will be happy to wait upon all who may need his services. Office open only from the first to the tenth of each month until April 1st 1868.

nov22,'67-1f

## GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

*TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,*

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

*CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,*

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

*HATS AND SHOES,*

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure, for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

BERNARD STOHNER,

Would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened a first-class

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY STORE

where there may be found at all times, a fine collection of

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c.,

as well as

FINE GROCERIES,

which may be obtained at reasonable rates. The stock is always fresh and of the very best quality. No pains will be spared to make this establishment the finest of its kind in town. A call is solicited before purchases are made elsewhere, as it is believed that perfect satisfaction will be given.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

Main st., opposite Miller's Store,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

may9'67.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BI-CARB SODA, &C., &C.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 16, 1867-1y.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with

LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER

WHOLESALE GROCERIES,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 226 and 227 Arch Street

Philadelphia.

## DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

## HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every description. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE,

embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind; HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKERS HARDWARE.

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares, steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisels, augers, bevels, mallets, hooes, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal
tools, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket cutlery, plated spoons, pocket knives, scissors, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws, crosscut saws, mortise saws, gimlets, chisels, files, rivets, hammers, anvils, vises, butcher knives, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, hot pans, axes, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, tacks, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, picture mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, tool chests, enamelled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pots, bread
axes, nails,

Sledges, curtain fixtures,
Carpenters' screws and hooks,
Pumps, lead p